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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

U. S.-Britain Plan Aid of German Jews; Wilson Is Returning

Kennedy called author of scheme to settle Jews on large scale in various nations.

Capital secrecy veils portent of step; public protests against persecutions increase.

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The British Government today gave urgent consideration to a bold scheme under which the United States and the British Empire would find homes for thousands of German Jews seeking refuge from violence and restrictive laws in Germany.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who has been working day and night on the problem since the latest wave of anti-Jewish violence began, was believed to be the author of the plan.

It was understood on the highest authority that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, after a long session with the Ambassador, had agreed to co-operate.

Although Mr. Kennedy declined to reveal details of the plan, it was understood that it called for efforts to move not merely a few thousands but the majority of the Jews—estimated at 600,000—out of the Reich.

British dominions, colonies and mandated territories, countries of South America, the United States, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands would be asked to assist.

Aid of Netherlands Assured

The co-operation of the Netherlands was considered assured, since Premier Hendrik Colijn told the Lower Chamber of Parliament today that his Government already had approached other countries on the problem of Germany's Jews.

Mr. Kennedy spent last week end with Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and Dominions who is immediately concerned with Britain's vexed problem in Palestine and the general refugee situation.

Yesterday Mr. Kennedy also saw Sir Horace Wilson, the close adviser who accompanied Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on his historic visits to Germany to confer with Adolf Hitler.

In Government circles it was said that the American Ambassador was influencing the British Government toward taking the lead in dealing with the plight of the Jews.

The "Kennedy plan," it was understood, aims at moving Jews by tens of thousands into the British Empire and into North and South America.

Prompt Action Needed

Every major nation will be asked to take as many German Jews as possible in an effort to move most of the Jews out of Germany.

A conference may be called to discuss the problem in the light of the Nazis' recent anti-Jewish measures, officially explained as retaliation for the killing of a German Embassy secretary in Paris by a young Polish Jew.

In order to take care of many urgent cases, however, some Jews may be moved at once into British colonies and the United States. The support of France and the Netherlands has been sought.

Mr. Chamberlain, it was understood, now is seeking support of the British Dominions for the plan.

Reports in London said the United States was ready to admit 30,000 Jews.

It was believed that Mr. Kennedy stressed the urgency of settling the question at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—American relations with Germany were today in a state of uncertainty unprecedented for two decades as the result of anti-Jewish terrorism in Germany.

The official attitude was indicated by an announcement at the State Department last night that the American Ambassador to Germany, Hugh R. Wilson, had been summoned home "for report and consultation."

Public opinion, meantime, was running ahead of official policy. Shortly after the announcement an extraordinary radiocast in which the two leading members of the Republican Party, Herbert Hoover and Alf M. Landon, participated, provided the public background as well as emphasized the nonpartisanship and widespread character of American revulsion against persecution of Jews.

Possible Meanings

There is no certainty as to what type of action will be taken by the Government. The brevity of the State Department announcement and the refusal to clarify or amplify it made it all the more dramatic and provocative. It might be only the gesture of protest which it is. It might mean withdrawal of an ambassador from Berlin, but without formal severance of diplomatic relations. It might be the first step to such a severance.

The State Department probably does not know yet whether Ambassador Wilson will return to his post, remain here on extended leave, or give up his post leaving the position vacant.

Nor is there any certainty anywhere in Washington as to what other types of action might be taken to impress upon Germany the sentiment in America. Yet exhaustive attention is being given to such other means. In a dozen Government agencies careful examination of various tangible means of impressing American displeasure is going on. It is significant that extensive thought is being given to such extreme measures as levying a 50 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports from Germany, possibly of even placing an embargo on most German goods.

Emphasis Makes It Important

The announcement of Ambassador Wilson's summons was important solely for its context. The mere fact he is coming back to report means nothing in itself. Ambassadors are doing that constantly. But the State Department let the information out in a manner which inevitably suggested extreme importance behind the bare announcement. There were many locked doors throughout the State Department during the day, much hurrying back and forth. About 3 o'clock correspondents were privately informed to keep in touch with the Department. At 5:30 p. m., repeated telephone calls produced information that "something" would be available shortly. Finally it came as a bare announcement, portentous because of its stark and unrelieved simplicity. That Mr. Wilson is being

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U. S. leaders protest anti-Semitism in Germany: Page 5.

Wilson Ready to Sail

BERLIN (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador, said he had canceled a planned visit to England and would leave Nov. 16 for the United States as a result of an urgent summons from Washington.

He did not disclose the purpose of the summons, but informed circles took it for granted he was called to go over the entire German situation with special emphasis on the anti-Jewish wave of the past week.

Mr. Wilson prepared to sail from Le Havre on the United States liner Manhattan. Two weeks ago he announced privately to correspondents he contemplated a routine trip to the United States by way of London.

Political circles here believed Mr. Wilson would point out to Washington officials that the time has come for the International refugee Committee to get down to concrete methods for allaying the daily aggravating situation for German Jews.

Recently Mr. Wilson has been studying the colonial question and the possibility of a trade treaty between the United States and Germany.

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New Biennials Shoulder Load On Saltonstall

Change to Legislature every two years makes many new laws and statutes necessary.

Installation of biennial legislative sessions, approved by the voters on Tuesday, has saddled a major statute and rule revision task upon the incoming 1939-40 General Court and the new Republican administration of Governor-elect Leverett Saltonstall, it was revealed today.

Although it has not yet been officially determined whether the voters favoring biennial sessions constitute at least one third of the total persons casting ballots on Tuesday, all doubt was removed when it was found that with only one tenth of the State unreported, 649,621 votes were counted in favor of biennials to 372,508 against. The total ballots cast are estimated at 1,850,000, 30 per cent of which would be 555,000.

Even now, State officials are preparing for the inauguration of biennial sessions and a biennial State budget, thus ending the system which has endured in Massachusetts for three centuries.

Upon the shoulders of Carl S. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, falls the heaviest immediate load, for he must prepare the State's first biennial budget and have it ready for Governor-elect Saltonstall's submission to the Legislature late in January.

Still to Figure 1940

Although Mr. Raymond has in hand most of the department expenditure estimates for 1939, he has not yet asked the departments to submit similar estimates for 1940, which are necessary for the new budget program. Such figures, of course, will necessitate revision of departmental planning which has been restricted to the annual period, which many budget experts contend is the best for strict budgetary control.

Mr. Raymond pointed out the problem of estimating for two years the cost of fuel, food and the like, which varies constantly. Therefore, it is believed reserves must be established to care for financial emergencies or the new budget must contain maximum appropriations for the departments, with the State Budget Commissioner or some other officer or commission closely connected with the Governor delegated to force economy on the departments.

Which procedure will be adopted cannot be determined at this early date.

It is expected that Governor-elect Saltonstall will confer with Mr Raymond shortly after Thanksgiving. That every effort for economy will be made by the incoming Governor is a certainty, in as much as for the past eight years Republicans have been attacking Democratic administrations on the ground of extravagance.

Will Need New Laws

Along with preparation of the biennial budget, it will be necessary to revise the financial laws of the Commonwealth inasmuch as they are based entirely upon an annual budget system.

Henry D. Wiggin, counsel of the House of Representatives, is now combing the statute books to determine necessary changes. At the same time, Irving N. Hayden, clerk of the Senate, and Frank E. Bridgman, clerk of the House, are study-

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C.I.O. Leaders Meet to Found Labor Democracy



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R. J. Thomas (Upper) Vice-President, United Auto Workers.

Homer Martin President, United Auto Workers.

Sidney Hillman President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Philip Murray Head of Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

John L. Lewis (Inset) Chairman of C. I. O.

John Brophy (Inset) Director of C. I. O.

'No Compromise' With Its Aims Is C.I.O. Ultimatum

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 (AP)—The C. I. O. today adopted a militant report of its so-called "Peace" Committee, declaring "there can be no compromise" with the organization's "fundamental purpose and aim" of organizing workers into "powerful industrial unions."

The report suggested no steps toward reconciliation with the A. F. of L., though the Committee had been charged with exploring this issue, and acceptance of the report therefore was tantamount to a vote by the convention that there were no immediate steps open toward the peace and unity in the labor movement which President Roosevelt had sought in a message to the convention last night.

Heywood Broun, President of the American Newspaper Guild, moved the convention table the report at least until there would be "an ample opportunity for debate."

"We must leave the door open for further peace conferences," said the newspaper columnist, getting a round of applause. "We must not give up industrial unionism." Mr. Broun said "that would be fatal."

Committee Report

The Peace Committee's report, making no specific recommendations toward a peace plan, said:

"The C. I. O. states with finality that there can be no compromise with its fundamental purpose and aim of organizing workers into powerful industrial unions, nor with its obligation to fully protect the rights and interests of all its members and affiliated organizations.

"The C. I. O. accepts the goal of unity in the labor movement and declares that any program for the attainment of such goal must embrace as an essential prelude these fundamental purposes and principles." Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, read this last paragraph to the convention after Mr. Broun's speech, saying, "That is the resolution which has been presented by the Committee on Officers' Reports in the nature of recommendations.

"The resolution I have read to you opens wide the door to labor unity. It does not deny the President's desires for peace in the labor movement."

Mr. Broun later withdrew his mo-

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Plans Are Being Worked Out To Use WPA in Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Administration is now actively working on the problem of turning a large part of work relief as handled by WPA into national defense work. It has also completed a first step, technical but significant, in standardizing power generators, which is part of the movement to put national defense on a mass production basis.

Yesterday, at the White House, a diverse group of military and work-relief experts conferred. Many of them have been working on this specific problem for weeks, and they are making progress along several lines. While the extensive transfer of WPA work into military channels would immediately affect many aspects of national defense, its most striking results would be upon aviation—particularly on trained mechanical personnel—on the preparation of new fields and bases, the co-ordination of factories greatly to augment the production of airplanes, and on the general status of the American Army. The Navy already has its hands full with a big building program, although it too greatly needs mechanically trained personnel.

Yesterday's meeting therefore, mainly concerned the Army. No decisions were announced, although President Roosevelt is expected shortly to explain the lines along which he is proceeding. The presence of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, with Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, indicated that budgetary ways and means of transforming relief into a national defense drive were the special problem being discussed.

Significantly present were Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General; Herman Oliphant, General Counsel to the Treasury Department; Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps; Col. J. H. Burns, Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War.

Until actual plans are known, it is impossible to determine the real meaning of the proposed change. For some weeks, it has been understood that a sharp cut in WPA for

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France and Reich Draft Peace Pact; Frontiers Pledged

Paris accepts modest diplomatic position in Europe as alliances collapse—Strong movement against return of colonies to Germany forces Cabinet Ministers to deny any intention of grants.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 15—The French and German Governments have reached an agreement on a bilateral peace accord, constituting the first concrete step toward Franco-German rapprochement since Munich.

The understanding which has been achieved is of a general and preliminary nature. It does not pretend to settle any of the outstanding problems now separating Berlin and Paris. But it is considered extremely significant as preparing the way for future negotiations and clearing and improving the general diplomatic atmosphere.

The French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, discussed final arrangements concerning the accord with Ernst von Weizsäcker, German Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday. Although complete agreement exists except as to certain details of wording the proposed pact is not expected to be signed until Robert Coulondre, the new French Ambassador to Berlin, takes up his post. In fact, it is quite possible that no formal announcement will be made public until after the Anglo-French conversations later this month.

Common Frontier Guaranteed

Compared in French governmental circles to the Anglo-German declaration, which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain brought back along with the Czech partition agreement of Munich, the Franco-German agreement is understood to go considerably further. In addition to registering the mutual intention of the two countries to settle all questions that may arise between them by peaceful means, the pact provides guarantees of the untouchability of the common frontier between France and Germany. It is also understood to emphasize, though in somewhat vague terms, the desire of the two Governments to improve the relations between their two peoples and arrive at a new modus vivendi based on friendship and mutual esteem.

The basis for this preliminary accord and the more specific negotiations which it is hoped will eventually follow and complete it, is the present French Government's acceptance of France's new and more modest European position.

The plain fact is that since the Munich meeting France no longer plays a diplomatic role of primary importance in Central and Eastern Europe. German resentment toward France was chiefly due to the efforts of French diplomacy since the World War to hem in the Reich by its famous policy of mutual assistance pacts. This network of pacts and the Geneva system of collective security with which they were associated have now collapsed, provisionally at least. Accordingly Germany no longer has the same reason for feeling unfriendly toward France.

Difficult Issues Remain

This does not mean, however, that all obstacles to Franco-German rapprochement have either disappeared or can now be easily overcome. Nothing can be further from the truth.

For one thing the Franco-Soviet pact continues to exist, and negotiations between Paris and Berlin are not likely to extend very far beyond generalities until this point has been disposed of to Germany's satisfaction. But Premier Edouard Daladier's action in breaking off political relations with the French Communist Party goes a long way toward reassuring Berlin as to the future intentions of the French Government on this score.

Germany's claim for the return to its pre-war colonies is the next problem, and this is not going to be easily solved. Last week a movement of amazing strength developed in France against the return of any French colonies or mandated territories whatever to the Reich.

The truth is that the unexpected force of this popular movement which assumed the proportions of a political avalanche surprised the Government and obliged Foreign Minister Bonnet to issue repeated denials that any cession of territory had ever been contemplated. Be-

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Milk-Ice Cream Concerns Indicted On Trust Charge

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Ninety-seven organizations and individuals in the fluid milk and ice cream industries and allied groups were accused of anti-trust law violations today in two Federal indictments.

U. S. District Attorney Michael L. Igoe announced the number was 14 organizations and 43 individuals in the milk indictment and 20 individuals and 20 organizations in the ice cream indictment.

Among the defendants were Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President of the Chicago Board of Health, and Daniel Gilbert, chief of the Cook County (Chicago) State's Attorney's police.

The indictments, returned Nov. 1 by a Grand Jury that climaxed a year's inquiry by the Department of Justice with 16 weeks of its own investigation, had been suppressed at the Government's request until today. They alleged:

That anti-trust statutes were violated in the sale of fluid milk in the Chicago area.

That an illegal combination and conspiracy of nation-wide proportions exists in the ice cream industry.

Price Conspiracy Charged

The fluid milk indictment charged conspiracy to fix wholesale and retail milk prices, to throttle independent competition and to control the supply of milk moving into Chicago from surrounding states.

The ice cream indictment charged firms and individuals named had combined since January, 1929, to restrain the sale and transportation of counter-freezers, a device to manufacture ice cream on the premises where sold.

The milk indictment, entitled the United States of America v. the Borden Company, et al., stated it

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Intimate Message from Washington

Success of Gallup Poll Seems to Have Tamed Public Opinion With a System Where Roulette Players Have Failed

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

This election's results have been the biggest feather in the war-bonnet of the American Institute of Public Opinion—the Gallup Poll. The Poll's error in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's majority was five-tenths of one per cent, and Dr. Gallup accurately foretold the Republican "tide" over the Nation. This means of sampling national opinion on any subject, if necessary within 48 hours' time, has become in the words of Dr. Glenn Frank "one of the important social inventions of our generation." And as Dr. Frank went on to say: "From now on it becomes one of the indispensable tools of both the public enterprise of statesmanship and the private enterprise of business."

The mere forecasting of an election is neither greatly significant nor useful. What is really important is that there has been developed—and tested by several elections—a means of determining public opinion on any subject at any time. For the first time in the history of government, we now have what appears to be a mechanical method of consulting the people—cheaply and quickly. And the gravest questions in political science are raised: do we want government to be as responsive to possibly passing whims of public opinion as the use of this mechanical tester would make possible?

Fantastic as it may seem, there is even some justification for asking "why hold elections?" Since if this sampling system is really what it now appears to be, the country could have a continuous election without the bother of going to the polls, and at small cost. The most revolutionary changes in the relationship of governed and Government actually seem possible. Not that we are going to adopt them. But here is what seems to have happened:

12 Cylinder Balloting

The expression of public opinion has been "tamed" in the sense that internal combustion has been tamed. Once inventors could make a machine that—with one great explosion—could drive a piston. That compares to an election, every two or four years. Now they have machines that drive the pistons smoothly and continuously. That compares to the continuous expression of public opinion, as taken down by the recording devices developed under the Gallup System.

Well, if this thing is really possible, are we sure we like it? That is a question for the political scientist. Certainly government can be too responsive. But it can also be too little responsive. Can we not use this new invention in an orderly, restrained manner, greatly to improve the working of democracy? Perhaps.

But first, how does the thing work? There are four important bases explained by Dr. Gallup: (1) How many are reached (size of sample), (2) what types of voters are reached (character of cross-section), (3) what questions are asked, and (4) timing.

Of these criteria, the least important is the size of the sample. By all odds the most important is the character of the cross-section.

The Gallup Poll—which is supported on a nonpartisan basis by subscribing newspapers—decides upon a question, sends it out to some 600 field reporters, who consult from 3,000 to 50,000 citizens. The results are computed and analyzed.

But none of this would work if the cross-section were not carefully prepared in advance, if the questions were not entirely clear and unbiased, if subsequent events did not throw out the result, and if an adequate number were not sampled.

Numbers are determined by mechanical formulas worked out for many years. Readers with plenty of spare time can do this for themselves. Take a barrel of beans, and mix well given proportions of black and white beans. Say they are mixed 50-50. Then take samples of 100 beans and count them, throwing the beans back each time and mixing them. Out of 1,000 sample handfuls, according to the mathematicians' tables, only three would vary more than 15 per cent from an even division of beans. The range of error for 100 evenly mixed beans is 15.0 per cent, and only in the improbable number of three cases out of 1,000 would this range be different.

Opinion and Beans Jibe

At the point where opinion (or beans) is evenly divided, therefore, the mathematical tables show that if you took 2,250,000 samples your range of error would be 0.1 per cent; if you took 10,000 samples your range of error would be 1.5 per cent; if you took 100 samples your range of error would be 15 per cent. The gallup people have tested this many times, as have the mathematicians. In a poll on NRA revival in 1936, the Gallup people found that the first 500 ballots showed a "no" vote of 54.9 per cent; the first 5,000 showed a "no" vote of 55.4 per cent; and all the 30,000 ballots showed 55.5 per cent "no." The addition of 29,500 ballots only improved the poll by six-tenths of one per cent.

But much more important is the cross-section, although this too can be built statistically in some measure. The Gallup group use six keys or controls: the proper proportion of (1) voters from each state, (2) men and women, (3) farm voters and voters in towns and cities of population ranging from 2,500 to 500,000 and over, (4) voters of all age groups, (5) voters of above average, average, and below average incomes as well as persons on relief, and (6) Democrats, Republicans, and members of other political parties.

Plainly, these keys can be improved; they must be constantly checked; every State will differ—and so this cross-section is the secret as well as the possible Achilles heel of the whole system. For here human fallibility enters, despite statistical checks.

Advertisers, radio executives, publishers and many others are beginning to use the new sampling systems. Will Government ever utilize them? Certain it probably is that administrations henceforth will pay greater and greater attention to the verdict of the people as conveyed by this fifth wheel, this entirely private juggernaut. So far, it seems proved that polls do not stimulate a "bandwagon" vote by their very results, although that outcome was once feared. That is one consolation. But where the new system of polls is leading us is, to say the least, somewhat breath-taking.

Erwin D. Canham

Showers of Meteors Due To Flash in Sky This Week

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Astronomers throughout the world are expecting unusual guests this week, three showers of meteors, visitants from outer space to the earth's corner of the universe.

Tuesday or Wednesday evening the Taurids are scheduled; Tuesday and Wednesday shooting stars from the constellation of Leo, the lion, are due; and perhaps some night between Thursday of this week and Wednesday of next a brilliant shower from Andromeda may occur.

Though no really spectacular shower such as that of 1866, which one observer described as "stars descending upon the earth like a snowfall," is expected, this is the time of year when a patient search for meteors is likely to be rewarded. For several centuries, people thought the end of the world was at hand when leonid meteors broke forth in chaotic brilliance every 33 years.

Then in 1899 when a burst of astronomical enthusiasm provided research with a wide variety of new tools with which to study a brilliant display, the show fell through and hardly a meteor was seen.

Astronomers got out their pencils and figured that Jupiter had pulled the meteoric dust cloud outside the earth's orbit, thus ending the periodic display. Nevertheless hopes ran high again in 1932. There was a fair shower, but it wasn't the old familiar show historians talk about. Now everyone is fairly certain "the good old nights of 1866" are over. Dr. Walter S. Adams of Carnegie Instituton's Mt. Wilson Observatory asserts a great comet's explosion originated the show.

According to Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, second in command to Admiral Byrd on the last American expedition to the South Pole (who took as one of his special problems the counting and observing of meteors, the figure of 1,000,000,000 every 24 hours is conservative. "Fortunately," he says, "most of them are so small that several could be packed in a thimble." Most meteors are incandescent, visible only for a tenth of a second or so.

'Fingerprinting' Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—"Noseprinting" of cattle in a manner similar to the fingerprinting of human beings, is now suggested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police here as a means of protecting farmers' herds from theft.

It is claimed by the R. C. M. P. that all noseprints of cattle differ. A printed record of a cow's nose would enable police to identify a stolen animal, and would deter cattle thieves.

None can be taken of horse noses, it is said, because of the long hair that grows on the animal's nose.

One of the greatest problems facing police is the identification of stolen cattle. If noseprints were taken, this difficulty would largely be solved.

Italy Bans Rotary Clubs

ROME, Nov. 15 (AP)—Senator Giovanni Attilio Pozzo, Governor General of Italian Rotary Clubs, was informed yesterday by Achille Starace, Fascist Party Secretary, that Rotary Clubs in Italy would be dissolved Dec. 31.

The Party's National Council took the action. Reliable sources said it was because Rotary International was considered as having an important Masonic infiltration and therefore as anti-Fascist.

Most press attacks against the democracies recently have inveighed against "Masonic and Semitic" influence in the democracies.

Premier Mussolini drove Masonry from Italy early in his regime.

There are about 2,000 members in upwards of 35 Rotary Clubs throughout Italy, the first of which was organized 15 years ago.

Change in Feature Pages

Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 22, the Home Building Page, which has been appearing in the Monitor every Saturday, will appear every Tuesday; while at the same time, the Art, Theater, and Music Page, which has been running on Tuesdays, will run on Saturdays.

French to Urge New League With U. S. a Member

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—French legislators advocating a world organization of peace today announced they would present to Secretary of State Hull of the United States a resolution calling for a new general League of Nations with United States participation.

The idea of such a project first was advanced by a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate in 1933 and has been approved on eight separate occasions by these groups of legislators.

The groups now are composed of 372 Deputies and 189 Senators from virtually all political parties. They call themselves "Groups of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for the organization of Peace."

Action on the resolution was taken with the assent of the French Foreign Ministry.

The resolution said recent speeches by President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre and Secretary Hull were a "point of departure for a universal movement in favor of organization of peace."

France and Germany Take Step Toward General Peace Accord

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fore the campaign arose, however, both M. Bonnet and M. Daladier had let it be known that they would consider the possibility of reopening the question of the mandates of Togoland and Cameroons as part of the general European settlement.

Whether the recent wave of anti-Semitic terrorism in Germany will seriously retard the signature of a preliminary accord and compromise the progress of future Franco-German rapprochement is not yet clear. At the moment it does not seem likely to do so unless the National Socialist authorities go to still greater extremes than those announced so far, for the French Government has not indicated any intention of joining America and Britain in a protest to Berlin, except perhaps for the protection of French property.

French Instability Criticized

There is one other very serious obstacle to the conclusion of a lasting understanding between Germany and France. This is Chancellor Hitler's insistence on the difficulty of rapprochement with a country where the Government might change overnight and where democratic procedure might bring into power elements hostile to Germany. It is learned on good authority that this is no idle pretense on the part of the German Government, but is considered a grave question.

The possibility that at some time in the near future circumstances might conceivably result in the return of Former Premier Léon Blum, for instance, to office cannot be neglected. It is significant in this connection that this week end Mr. Blum himself in a speech at Lille raised the question whether "it would be possible without exposing the country to grave international difficulties to have a Socialist Premier," and "would it still be possible in this country to have a Jewish Premier." He then concluded that in the existing circumstances "this Jew would feel it his duty not to increase the international difficulties of his country." He added, however, that the circumstances might change.

From the French Government's viewpoint there is also the question of armaments. France, like Britain, wants to achieve an armaments limitation agreement. But since neither France nor England can accept the present inequality in air armaments, and since Germany so far shows no inclination to yield its present superiority without a struggle, the outlook in that direction is not very bright.

Nevertheless the general preliminary diplomatic agreement now reached between the French and German Governments is admittedly a start in the right direction, and as such it is generally agreed to be of great potential importance.

French Restrict Press

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP) — The French Foreign Office issued two decrees early this morning which Deputies interpreted as an indication that Premier Edouard Daladier was going steadily ahead with his campaign to make friends with Germany, despite the Nazi drive against Jews.

One of the decrees permits the Foreign Ministry to start prosecution of newspapers publishing statements considered offensive to the head of a foreign state. Government opponents charged this was an attempt to gag that part of the press critical of the Reich.

The other, authorizing closed hearings of court cases "likely to have international repercussions," was admitted by Foreign Office quarters to have been designed for the trial of Herschel Grynszpan, assassin of Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

The Foreign Office was reported to be concerned lest an open trial lead to complications with the Hitler government.

The decrees were included among 12 administrative measures, promulgated despite the previous announcement that the 32 decrees of Nov. 12 were all that would be issued by the Government.

One of the measures, submitted by Commerce Minister Pierre Gentin, specified that at least two thirds of the members of boards of directors operating public services must be of French nationality.

Seagoing Bottle Ends Second Trip Around Atlantic

WATERFORD, Ontario, Nov. 15 (CP)—George James' globe-trotting bottle is back again, after a second three-year jaunt around the Atlantic.

In 1932 Mr. James threw a bottle, with a note in it, from a liner in the middle of the North Atlantic. It drifted ashore in Norway, was picked up and returned to him. Three years later he tossed it into the ocean again, off the port of New York. Last week it turned up, half-buried in the sandy shore of Savannah Sound, Eleuthera, Bahamas.

Samuel Sawyer, a resident of the Island, dug it out and reported his find to Mr. James.

When Television Covers the News

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—An official of a television laboratory predicted today early coverage of spot news events by sight and sound for radiocasts to the American public.

Philo T. Farnsworth of the Farnsworth Television Company told delegates to the Institute of Radio Engineers and Radio Manufacturers Association convention the events would be broadcast "as soon as we can get our trucks to the scene."

His statement came as the Association received a report saying television receiving sets would be available to the general public next spring.

Mr. Farnsworth displayed to the conference a new transmitting vacuum tube which, he said, coupled with a camera lens of nine-inch focal length would send impulses through a portable transmitter to a central station for re-transmission.

The lens can be interchanged, he declared, so a "camera" atop a stadium could pick up field action with a telescopic lens.

Dr. Manion Wins Commons Seat In Ontario Election

TORONTO, Nov. 15 (CP)—Conservatives retained Waterloo South and London constituencies in the Federal by-elections yesterday, but lost Brandon to the Liberals.

Dr. R. J. Manion, national Conservative leader, gained a seat in the House of Commons when he was victorious in the London area. Karl K. Homuth won in Waterloo South, another Ontario constituency, and J. E. Matthews was the triumphant Liberal in Brandon, Manitoba.

The by-elections raised the House of Commons to its full membership of 245. The Liberal gain increased the Party's record following in the House to 180. There are 38 Conservative members, 17 Social Credit, six Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 2 Independent, 1 Reconstruction, 1 United Farmer of Ontario-Labor.

Named by Acclamation

In the fourth by-election, which was to be held in Montreal-Cartier, no contest was necessary as Peter Bercovitch, Liberal, received an acclamation.

With no Liberals in the field in London, where on the advice of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King the Party did not oppose Dr. Manion, the Conservative leader finally emerged with a majority of more than 3,000 votes over his C. C. F. opponent, E. O. Hall. The seat has been predominantly Conservative for nearly 30 years.

In Waterloo South, where Liberals had been conceded a fighting chance, Mr. Homuth romped home by such a wide margin that both the Liberal and C. C. F. candidates will lose their deposits.

In Liberal Fold

Brandon, for several years the seat of the late Robert Forke, former Immigration Minister in a Mackenzie King Government, and also represented for a while by T. A. Crerar, present Minister of Mines and Resources, returned to the Liberal fold when Mr. Matthews piled up a comfortable lead.

'Vinland' in Lakes Area?

TORONTO, Nov. 15 (CP)—Belief the Norsemen landed in North America more than 1,000 years ago and visited the area about the Great Lakes has been advanced again by J. W. Curran of the Sault Ste. Marie Star. Mr. Curran has made an extensive study of relics, thought to be Norse, found in Ontario, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The usual belief, he told a Toronto service club, was that the first vikings had settled on the Atlantic Coast somewhere between Florida and Labrador. This was contrary to Norse writings, which located the Norse "Vinland" southwest to Greenland. That bearing would touch James and Hudson Bays, from which there was an easy water passage to the Great Lakes Regions.

Wild Grapes Described

Other excerpts from Norse sagas tell of country similar to Manitoba and the river regions near James Bay, he said. Wild life, notably grapes, found in Manitoba, were described in viking tales, he went on. "Self-sowing" wheat of which they spoke was in his opinion prairie grass, because wheat was unknown in North America until the conquest of Mexico by Cortez centuries later.

Another point Mr. Curran stressed was the naming of a Norse battleship, launched in 1027, with the Norse word for bison. He argued if the vikings had landed on the Atlantic Coast instead of penetrating the lakes region, they would never have heard the buffalo mentioned.

Armor Found

Relics found in the Great Lakes area were a suit of armor, said by authorities to be of eleventh century stamp, found near Lake Nipigon in 1930, a spearhead found in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in 1938, and a runic stone found in Minnesota in 1898. Four axes were unearthed in Wisconsin, over 360 miles from the suit of armor.

Every evidence of the Norse visits, Mr. Curran said, has been found in the Great Lakes areas, while the Atlantic seaboard, which claims to be the scene of the landings, has not a conclusive piece of evidence to support its contention.

Eire or Ireland—It's a Land of Pervasive Charm



"Patterns"
(Top) Dances at the crossroads in County Kerry and,

In Full Feather
(Below) An Irish Nightingale.

Courtesy Irish Tourist Association; Mallory Browne

Peasant Woman of Kerry Spinning
Homespuns, sold to visitors, add to the income of rural households.

Bringing Home Turf From the Peat Bog
Its pungent aroma on the cottage fire becomes mingled with the home-spun cloth.
Inset (at left): A hooded peasant woman of West Cork.

'Sure, They Be in America, Visitor to Ireland Is Told

The Irish of Ireland
First of Three Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENMARE, Eire—Where the road winds downward from the high rocky pass joining Cork and Kerry, a little whitewashed cottage nestles snugly in a fold of the soft green hills. Here, in the guise of the O'Connor family, live the Irish of Eire.

Pale blue smoke, pungent with the smell of peat, rises from a turf fire on the hearth. A big black kettle steams cosily away on its hook at one side of the fireplace. On the other an even larger and blacker pot simmers. Undeterred by Mrs. O'Connor's half-hearted attempts to discourage it, a noisily clucking hen bobs its beak now and again into the pot.

Through the wide-open doorway, Grandmother O'Connor can be seen sitting at her primitive spinning wheel. She turns the fluffy wool into a spindle full of yarn, which her two grandsons weave into wonderful Irish homespuns on two wooden hand looms in a shack next to the cottage.

"They Be in America"

Stacked on the shelves of an adjoining room, the beautiful bolts of multicolored tweed are sold, in the summer season, to passing tourists by Mr. O'Connor. But where are the other members of the family.

"Glory be to the world! Sure, and they be in America!" Under her black shawl the eyes of the old grandmother light up, while the wrinkles of her weather-beaten face deepen into veritable valleys of delight, as she tells you of two daughters in Boston; of two sons in New York, one in business and the other —proudly—on the police force. A dranddaughter is at work in England, and the eldest grandson has gone to Dublin to work in a factory there.

And that is the story of Ireland today, repeated in a thousand such shanties of rough whitewashed stone, sprinkled over the emerald fields. There is hardly a household in all Ireland that has not at least one member in America.

Especially is this so, however, of the southern counties of Cork and Kerry. The city of Cork in particular gives one this impression. It is a great trans-Atlantic port, the gateway to the West. What a contrast to the northern port of Belfast! There one is unquestionably in an English—or perhaps Scottish—provincial town. Here in Cork, on the contrary, Britain seems farther away than America.

There is no denying the fact that the Irish policemen are largely responsible for this illusion that one is in a busy suburb of New York. The blue serge uniform, the cap and badge, the "bowery" accent—all seem copied from the New York police force—although logically it must be the other way around!

Ireland, which is just about the size of New England, has a total population of more than 4,200,000.

A century ago it contained more than eight million persons. But from 1850 to 1910, emigrants from Ireland poured into the United States at the rate of nearly 50,000 a year. The stream was then checked, and last year less than 500 Irish emigrated to America. The exodus still continues, however, and more than 28,000 emigrated to England in 1937.

The name "Eire" is still the subject of considerable controversy; more than one Irishman of whom I inquired regarding its pronunciation replied with a twinkle:

"Sure, you need not be bothering me nor yourself about that for it will probably be changed again soon anyway!"

By some Eire is pronounced "era"; others call it "airy"; actually the correct pronunciation seems to be somewhere between the two.

Eire is for me essentially Kerry and Cork. It is all there, all the powerful yet strangely elusive charm of the Irish nation. To drive from Bantry through Glengarriff and Kenmare past the lakes of Killarney and around to Valentia Island—the westernmost point of Europe—is to compass in a few short hours the greatest possible heights of Ireland's beauty.

If any scenery in the world can be described as indescribable, this is probably it. French scenery lends itself to descriptive efforts. For instance, in depicting the Riviera, one has only to say "it's just like the brilliantly colored postal cards, only more so!" and there you are. But no postcard and no written description that I have seen has ever done justice to Ireland's elusive beauty.

Like the country, the people of Eire are elusive. It has been well said of them that they have developed to perfection the art of avoiding a direct answer! Their voices are almost invariably soft and musical, and their speech is often natural poetry.

Go out on a Sunday afternoon into the countryside of Kerry or Cork, keeping away from the towns and villages, going instead to the crossroads where, during the week, you may have noticed an apparently useless rectangle of concrete about 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. There, if the weather is good, you will see an Irish "pattern."

Seated under the signpost by the roadside is the musician—a fiddler, usually, or a concertina player. He plays one of those gentle yet lively Irish jig tunes which always seems more like a spontaneous outflow of melodious rhythm than any particular tune.

Swinging and swaying and circling to this music are eight couples, in two "sets" of four each. Most of the young men wear their caps, and some of the girls or young women still have on their maid's apron. They are all simple countryfolk thoroughly enjoying the music and dancing and the outdoor air. Usually there are a dozen or two others waiting to take their turn on the little concrete square, which was built by popular subscription. Each dancer contributes twopence to the musician for the afternoon.

These crossroad "patterns" as they are called are confined to Kerry and the out-of-the-way corners of West Cork. But the cities and towns have a similar custom in the Céiledhe (pronounced kāy—lie). These are the equivalent of the American "barn dances" or "square dances." Usually held in a public hall—or under a large awning erected over a wooden platform, they are dances at which young and old alike give free vent to their love of a good, lengthy reel or a fast waltz. No "modern" dances and no jazz are ever allowed at the Céiledhe—not even in Dublin where these country dances are still popular enough to keep several large public dance halls busy twice a week.

"We are all one in the country here in the West," said a young farm girl to me one day. "In the city people withdraw too much into themselves. Here in Kerry we take turns on Sunday nights having all the neighbors in for songs and dances."

The wife of a farmer at Glengarriff, on the other hand told me the other side of the story.

"The children are always wanting to go to the city," she exclaimed. "And not that I blame them either. It's so much more sociable there, with the films and all. There's no getting of help in the house any more, the young people have all gone to the city."

Unfortunately, the figures show that the farmer's wife is right. In the last 10 years the rural population of Eire has dropped alarmingly, while the number of people in the cities and larger towns has increased by leaps and bounds. Galway expanded nearly 30 per cent over the 10-year period, while a dozen cities increased their population between 10 and 20 per cent. And this in a country where the total population decreased during the same period.

Taking a longer view, the same phenomenon appears. A century ago five times as many people lived on farms and in very small villages as in cities and towns. Today the city dwellers have come almost to equal the country and village population!

Yet much has been done to encourage the country people to stay on the land, and much more is planned. A special effort has been made for several decades to enlarge the size of farms, which even now often fail to exceed an acre or two of not very rich soil. For about a pound a year a farmer can rent a couple of acres of arable land on which, by hard work, he can grow hay and oats, and in addition bog-rights and common pasturage rights for a cow or two and a donkey.

It has been estimated that the income of farming families of this type—and one sees many of them in the counties of Kerry and Cork—totals about £30 a year (approximately $150), mainly from the sale of a calf or two, a few sheep, and eggs. This is not even to pay enough for the bare necessities that must be bought from the village.

Fortunately the number of these extreme cases is declining. But even so the country districts of Eire, and especially the western counties where the land is in great part either bog or rock, are poor. The people in the villages are poor, unquestionably—and yet, I did not have the impression that seems to overwhelm some travelers in Ireland: that the people are poverty-stricken. On the contrary, they seemed to me to be leading simpler, but happier and more contented, lives than peasants on many far richer French farms.

This is especially true in those cases, which are numerous, like that of the O'Connors spoken of above, where the peasants in the poorer faring districts have been helped to develop some side cottage industry such as the weaving of homespuns, knitting, or the making of Irish linens and lace.

Western Canada's Crop Yield Raises Farmer Buying Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — While Western Canada's contribution to the national economy will not be as great as was earlier estimated, the 1938 crop has made a measurable improvement in business possible and there is definite indication that the prairies have made progress in solving some of the agricultural problems which have been confronting them for almost a decade.

A survey of business conditions in the West at the end of the crop year shows that there will be an increase in agricultural buying power ranging up to 15 per cent. Alberta and Manitoba will benefit to a greater degree than Saskatchewan where yields were again low and non-existent in some districts. Some building is planned, again mostly in Alberta and Manitoba, and payments will be made toward the reduction of debts and tax arrears.

But Saskatchewan, the key Province from the standpoint of wheat production, has again been required to go to Ottawa for financial assistance in caring for families in the distressed areas. A loan and a grant totaling $9,000,000 was advanced by Ottawa and the Provincial Government will likely spend another $3,000,000 in providing necessities for indigent farm families.

Early in September the Saskatchewan Government saw that the crop prospects would not be fulfilled and as a result the Debt Adjustment Board issued instructions altering the priorities of the claims upon the crop returns. Harvest expenses remained as the first claim and funds for the purchase of seed next spring were given priority over funds for the maintenance of families. The Government explained that assistance would be given wherever required and urged the farmers to make provision for the purchase of seed because of the difficulty involved in the distribution through provincial agencies.

80-Cent Price Guaranteed

The predictions regarding the decline in the yield were fulfilled. Rust and grasshoppers took a heavy toll throughout the central part of the Province and in northern districts which have never known a crop failure.

In spite of the damage done by the infestations the Saskatchewan crop was 143,000,000 bushels. In those districts where there was a crop there is money this winter by virtue of the Government's guaranteed price of 80 cents a bushel. This makes it possible for the fortunate farmer to receive a fair return in spite of the low market price for his product.

The problem of the dry areas has been reduced but not entirely eliminated by irrigation projects constructed under the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act. Successful attempts have been made to restore the fertility of farm lands at such places as Val Marie, once in the heart of the so-called dust bowl. James G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, said recently of the reclaimed land at Val Marie that it was now one of the finest farming areas in the West.

Rust, an old enemy which returned with doubled virulence this year to lower both yield and grade of the wheat, has been successfully combatted in Manitoba through the sowing of Thatcher wheat, a comparatively new rust-resistant variety. More than 52 per cent of the wheat sown in that Province last year was Thatcher. Significant comparisons were made possible in Saskatchewan in rust-infested areas where Thatcher and Marquis were grown almost side-by-side. The yield from Thatcher was estimated at an average of 17.24 bushels per acre, while Marquis and other more vulnerable strains were cut to an average yield of 9.47 bushels.

Thatcher Wheat Gaining

Almost 2,000,000 bushels were sown to Thatcher in the Province this year and it is likely that another 4,000,000 will receive the new grain in 1939. Other conditions being equal, an increase of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels should result.

Some farmers prefer Renown and Apex, both new rust-resistant strains. In any case, it appears that the day of Marquis is waning. The strain that contributed so much to the West's reputation as the world's granary is too vulnerable to rust and farmers are swinging swiftly to the new grain.

Grasshoppers are being fought by well-planned campaigns based on early scientific surveys. The damage caused by the insects was not so great as the rust toll this year.

There is greater promise in the situation facing the western farmers this year. They again require assistance, but some progress has been made from the low point of 1937 when the total crop for the West was only 159,000,000 bushels.

Australia Seeks To Promote Gain In Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Recognition by Great Britain of the need for greater development of manufactures in Australia—evidenced in a British White Paper on the trade talks with the Commonwealth—is largely responsible for a Federal Government move here to investigate the present conditions of this branch of industry.

Commenting on the White Paper and ramifications of its influence felt in the Commonwealth, Attorney General Robert G. Menzies declared that Australia should manufacture not merely for its own use, but for export to its large and small neighbors in this part of the world.

Official recognition of this fact by Great Britain, after five years of intermittent discussions, is regarded by Mr. Menzies as the most important result of otherwise indecisive negotiations for revision of the Ottawa agreement.

Suggested alteration in Australia's favor of certain articles of the Ottawa Trade Agreement met with disagreement from British manufacturers, he said. As one way out of this deadlock, fixed rates of duty had been suggested, although the Australian delegation felt there would be great difficulties in its application to a young and developing Australia. They declared that Australia could not fix a duty on a commodity for a term of years unless it was known that during such period it would not be itself manufacturing the product. Mr. Menzies explained. They pointed out that fluctuations in industrial costs as a result of Australia's system of wage-fixing would make it difficult to consolidate any protective duty, he added.

The result of this argument was an undertaking by the Australian delegation "to examine the position further and see whether, on the advice of experts, we could plan our industrial development for a few years ahead, and so open the way to some fixation of duties," the Attorney General said.

Gigli to Sing In 'Met' Series

NEW YORK (AP)—The voice of Beniamino Gigli, Italian tenor who left the Metropolitan Opera Company in a huff six years ago, will ring through the opera house again this season.

Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Company, announced Nov. 15 that Gigli would return to the "Met" to sing once in each of the coming season's five regular subscription series in January and February.

The tenor sang in Detroit last month, and with the San Francisco Opera Association. On Nov. 18 he will make his debut with the Chicago City Opera Company as Lionel in Flotow's "Martha." He will sing in several concerts, including a New York recital, before his Metropolitan appearance.

Dissatisfaction with his salary caused Gigli to leave the Metropolitan in 1932.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Dominicans, or Black Friars: Their Order Sought to 'Propagate Truth and Convert Heretic'—Franciscans Directed Efforts to the Masses

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-eighth of 56 Articles

Quite unlike the character and purpose of Francis of Assisi was the purpose and mental outlook of Dominic, Founder of the Black Friars, as the Dominicans were termed. Dominic was by nature a student, who spent his youth in close application to his studies at a university in Spain. But he had the same willingness to live in poverty as did his great contemporary. It is said of him that he even sold his books to feed the hungry.

The purpose of the Order which Dominic established was to "propagate truth and convert heretics," surely worthy objects. The occasion of the appearance of Dominic was in the effort made at the time to convert the Albigenses. Lack of success in this enterprise led this serious-minded young zealot to try his hand at it. This was in 1205. His injunction to those who had failed in their efforts to convert the Cathari, or Albigenses, was, "Cast off those sumptuous robes; send away those richly caparisoned palfreys; go barefoot, without purse or script, like the Apostles; outlabour, outfast those false teachers." These words reveal much as to the character of the campaign carried on by his predecessors to convert the heretical orders. They also plainly set forth the methods Dominic thought necessary to accomplish the purpose in hand.

This Order, like the Order of St. Francis, had received the sanction of Pope Innocent III. He had become convinced that a pacific means of correcting the prevalent heresies rather than one of atrocities, of crusades and inquisitions, must be adopted. "Heresy," he declared, "can only be destroyed by solid instruction; it is by preaching the truth that we sap the foundation of error."

Sent by the Pope to Southern France, Dominic spent several years in a ministry among the lowly Catharians, living in poverty and adopting the habits of those with whom he labored. His efforts were measurably successful, but the conversion of the heretics was not as rapid or as complete as the authorities in Rome had anticipated.

The Albigenses had given special attention to the education of women, because of the influence of mothers in the home. In pursuance of this purpose they established convents to which the middle class was pleased to send their children to be educated. Heretofore, schools for girls were unknown. Now Dominic, observing the growing tendency, sought to counter the enterprise by establishing a convent for women at Prouille, in which both girls and women had the opportunity for education, especially for religious instruction. Dominic was also convinced that Christianity could best be promoted by men educated and trained for this Christian ministry. There, at Toulouse, in 1215, he organized and trained a band, who were officially recognized by the Pope.

Between the two Founders of these Mendicant Orders, Francis and Dominic, there was a feeling of respect and admiration. Although quite unlike in their methods, they were one in purpose. There was nothing, however, in the relations of the two men to foretell the great rivalry which developed between the two Orders in the centuries to come. It is said that the two meeting in Rome, embraced each other, and Dominic asked Francis to give him the cord bound about his waist. This he did, whereupon Dominic tied the cord about him under his tunic, saying thereafter, that it was given to him by the holiest man he had ever met.

The Black Friars borrowed their rule of "holy" poverty from the followers of Francis, and they carried out its implications to the letter. It was this type of asceticism that caused the name "Mendicants" to be attached to both Orders.

Dominic passed away in 1221, in middle life. His years of hardship and poverty had weakened his ill-used body. No higher tribute could be paid him than is found in Dante's "Paradiso":

"Like torrent bursting from a lofty vein,
And, dashing 'gainst the stocks of heresy,
Smote fiercest, where resistance was most stout."

Clung to Vow of Poverty

The two Orders, Franciscans and Dominicans, were distinguished from the monks and clergy of the Church in three particulars. Each previous group had undertaken to reform the Church through the example of self-denial and poverty. But when it became popular, and its coffers filled, it gave way to the temptation of luxury and the affluence of riches. The followers of Francis and Dominic stood by their avowed principles, yielding not their vow of poverty.

Again, while monks lived in seclusion, the Friars mingled freely with the people, whom they hoped to improve by their spiritual ministrations. They were ardent evangelists, imbued with the missionary spirit. It is said that Francis even undertook to convert the Sultan of Egypt. The Dominicans worked with the classes, while the Franciscans devoted their efforts to the masses, appealing to the emotions rather than to the intellect. Later they went afield to convert the heathen.

The work of these Orders was carried on within the authority of the Church, for the most part among Christians who were lax in their devotions. To strengthen their results, both Orders established groups of Christians from the laity, not bound either to celibacy or poverty, but as Christians, supporters of the missionary works. It was a bold and highly successful effort to remove the barriers that had separated the clergy and laity. It was bringing the teachings of Christianity nearer to the people.

For a considerable period the Mendicant Orders carried out the purpose for which they were founded, even extending their usefulness in promoting Christian faith and practice. Their missionary zeal took them far afield, to England, to Tartary, and even to China. They also assumed a type of leadership in other departments of the Church's activities. In theology, the Dominicans were prominent in discussion of doctrine; in practical Christianity, the Franciscans did valiant service, nursing the lepers and especially in caring for the victims of the Black Death in the fourteenth century. Many gave their lives in this service to their fellow men.

But in spite of all the devotion and splendid service of the Friars, degeneracy crept in. The oath of absolute poverty was soon violated, although resort was had to the subterfuge of proclaiming ownership by the Church of the property they used. The confessional became in their hands a degraded rite. Indulgences were sold, and greed and love of ease supplanted the asceticism of the early days. Thus the prosperous Mendicant Orders became involved in the very conditions they were organized to reform. The Waldensians, on the other hand, clinging firmly to their primary convictions, continued a vital force in the spread and reformation of Christianity.

Two other branches of the Mendicant Orders were formed, the Carmelites and the Augustinians. Like the Black and Gray Friars, they were recognized by the Church, in fact, grew up under its approval and support. Many celebrated men, including eminent scholars, were members of these orders. Among these, perhaps the most eminent was St. Thomas Aquinas, prominent scholastic, who will be considered in a later chapter.

The Career of Innocent III

Innocent III is regarded as one of the ablest men of the Middle Ages. While he was personally a humble man, yet no one had previously held so high a concept of the meaning and power of the papacy as did he. His words leave no doubt of his position. In his inaugural as Pope, in 1198, he declared, "The successor of St. Peter stands midway between God and man, below God, above man; Judge of all, judged by none." And he later wrote that to the Pope had been committed not only the whole Church but the whole world. While living as a recluse in his early years, he had written a notable work through which the Cardinals became aware of his great ability. This accounts for his elevation to the papacy at the early age of 37.

Under Innocent, the papacy reached its greatest height in power and influence. Not alone as spiritual Primate, but as ruler and guardian of the political destinies of Europe, did he prevail. Gradually the rulers of the various countries came under his domination, in fulfilment of his concept of the authority of the Church. In his view, political authority was subordinate to the spiritual, for was not God the ruler of heaven and earth? It is unnecessary to explore all his activities in gaining secular control for the Church. A single instance will exemplify his many successes, the greatest of all in England.

King John of England, cruel and willful, undertook to dominate the election of the Archbishop of Canterbury and chose a friend of doubtful character, one John de Gray, for that exalted office. The English bishops, dissatisfied, appealed to the Pope. Innocent III responded by choosing an excellent man of his own choice, Stephen Langton, for the office. To render his choice secure, he consecrated the newly-elected Archbishop before sending him to England. The King was obdurate and refused to recognize Stephen Langton. The Pope responded by placing the whole of England under an interdict which closed the churches and forbade public services.

Kingly Prerogatives Given Up

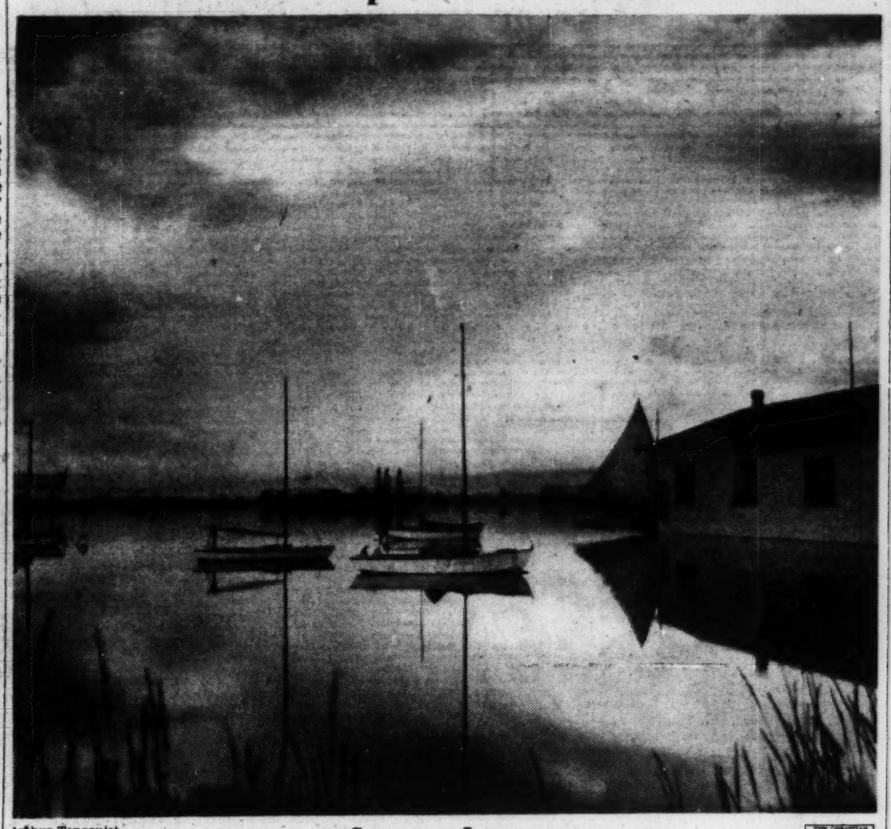
John countered by seizing the property of the Church from the revenues of which the clergy had been paid. Innocent followed by appointing Philip Augustus of France to see to it that John be dethroned. This last threat was too much for the King, and he surrendered. In the presence of the Pope's representative, he agreed to receive Stephen Langton, to restore the property of the Church, and, most abject of all, he agreed to recognize the domination of the Pope over his Kingdom. He thus accepted the position of a vassal, and agreed to pay annual tribute to Rome. There could hardly have been more complete surrender of kingly prerogatives.

A strange reversal of the situation followed. When the barons at Runnymede wrested from John the Magna Charta, no less a person than Stephen Langton was their leader. Now, under the terms of the agreement made between the King and the barons, the Church of England was declared to be free and to have her full liberties. Here was a peculiar situation. The King was under the protection of the Pope to whom he appealed at once for aid in resisting the insistent barons. The Pope responded by suspending the Archbishop of Canterbury, his old friend and appointee, Stephen Langton.

It was during the rule of Innocent III that the Fourth Lateran Council was called, so named because held in the Church of Saint John Lateran, founded by Constantine. There, before a great assemblage of churchmen, Innocent attained his greatest triumph in spiritual affairs. At this conference, transubstantiation was made a doctrine of the Church. Confession, which had previously been voluntary, was now made obligatory at least once a year. Thus was the Church assuming more complete control, not only of the spiritual aspects of religion, but of its form and ritual as well.

The successors of this enterprising and highly capable Pope were less successful in maintaining the position of the Church. It held within itself conditions that could in the long run could have no other result than to weaken its influence and to disintegrate its structure. The forces that made for the Reformation were already at work.

Painted Ships on a Painted Sea



Arthur Tengquist

Sunset on Lagoon

This picture, entered by Arthur Tengquist of Duluth, Minn., in the Duluth News Tribune Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded the $250 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, Washington.

Solving of Labor Disputes Put Up to City Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Providing mediation counsel to end industrial strife is one of the duties of a municipal Government that seeks a well ordered city, according to Calvin Skinner, Director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research. This was revealed when his bureau, an independent, nonpartisan agency for the study of municipal problems, recommended that a Cincinnati Board of Labor Relations be established by ordinance to mediate prospective and actual disputes between employees and employers.

Although this city, already weighted with laurels for its excellent government, has had a few serious labor disturbances, its Council decided to give this field its attention. At its request the Research Bureau made first hand study of agencies throughout the country engaged in mediation.

This study found that much has been done for the good of employees, employers and communities through the work of various types of mediation boards. The experiences of Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia; New York City; Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey; were analyzed and those elements which contributed most to success were sought out.

Keeping these boards dissociated from regular governmental agencies, manning them with representatives of employees, employers, and the general public, but not emphasizing this division of representation, staffing them with expert mediators, restricting their work to mediation and conciliation without authority or requirement to enforce findings or contracts and staying away from arbitration and cases where no middle ground can be found were some important factors uncovered where such boards where most effective.

"A single hasty dismissal or a single temperamental outburst may result in throwing management and a whole body of workmen into a threatening controversy," declared Mr. Skinner in his report. "Each is likely actually to be hoping for a way to reconciliation though unable by themselves to find it. The almost universal observation is that neither employers nor employees wish to precipitate strikes or shutdowns with loss to all, merely because of the difficulty of adjusting misunderstandings without assistance. Both are ready to go into mediation under auspices which favor the reaching of an acceptable settlement, without the prospect of being subjected to disadvantage or the loss of 'face.' It is then that such a board becomes extremely useful."

Although these boards are local in character, they can exert an influence in certain cases that might be adopted by national organizations, it was pointed out.

Specifically, the Bureau recommended that the City Council here pass an ordinance establishing a Cincinnati Board of Labor Relations composed of representatives of employees, of employers and of the general public, appointed on some nonpartisanship basis, that the Council appropriate not more than $10,000 per year to enable the Board to employ a competent staff and to defray other necessary expenses and that the work of the Board be in the nature of mediation of prospective and actual disputes; and a study of labor and industrial conditions and matters in aspects affecting relations among employers and employees.

Religion as Peace Basis Plea of World Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—An "underlying morality receiving its impetus from religion" is needed to give the world a fresh start and a solid foundation upon which to base any positive peace.

This was the keynote of the twenty-third annual Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, which met 2,000 strong here during "Armistice Week."

The Congress, which has branches in 33 nations, adjourned after hearing messages of greeting from President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, both of whom praised the aims of the World Alliance as practical and wise.

As final acts, the Congress passed a strongly worded resolution urging the United States Government to call, in co-operation with other nations, the Third Hague Conference on political and economic problems "at an early date"; another resolution which demanded "equal justice for all, regardless of race, color, or creed," and one condemning "the false principle that peace can be secured by competitive armament," which concluded by urging members of all religious bodies to request their "respective governments to enter into international agreements for limitation and reduction of armaments."

Peace Through Religion

Other resolutions recommended "a peace committee in every church" (the World Alliance is comprised of Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic organizations, with the basic purpose of securing world peace through religion); urged "a statement by the United States Government which would facilitate revision of the Covenant of The League of Nations to secure a universal organization for peace;" and condemned the treatment of Jews as a minority class in certain sectors of the world.

Among the speakers were Sir George Paish, British economist, Clarke M. Eichelberger, New York, Director of The League of Nations Association; Bishop G. Ashton Oldham of Albany, N. Y., President of the American Council of the World Alliance, Rabbi F. R. Isserman of Temple Israel, St. Louis, Mo., the Rev. Thomas Burke, Newman Hall, Berkeley, Calif.; Miss Josephine Schain, Director of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; Lewis Rex Miller, Pacific Coast Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, and Dr. William P. Merrill, of New York City, International World Alliance President.

Economic Barriers

Sir George Paish recommended the calling of a world economic conference for the purpose of leveling economic barriers.

"If the present policy of self-sufficiency is accentuated, the result can only be one of great distress and ultimate starvation in all countries," he declared, "for all nations depend for the maintenance of their people upon the foreign trade which has grown to be so important."

Mr. Eichelberger stressed the belief that "unless trade barriers are reduced and access to raw materials facilitated through co-operation of nations, the world must be consumed in bankruptcy or war." He, too, urged a world economic conference.

Miss Schain offered three solutions for the problem of national security and world peace:

1. "The will of the people crystallized so that they desire an organized society in the world."
2. "Functioning institutions of law and order."
3. "A police force to take care of the minority which refuses to abide by law."

Spiritual Force

Bishop Oldham maintained that "preparedness is no insurance against war, nor is pacificism enough."

"Nor is neutrality or isolationism enough—even were they possible," he held. "All of these efforts have failed because they are superficial or negative in character, or based on fear and selfishness. Here is where the church comes in. The peace cause lags and will fail if it be content with a basis of expediency or enlightened selfishness. It needs a spiritual dynamic which only religion can supply. And surely the world has a right to look to Christianity for such support."

Tunes for Duty

MAASTRICHT, The Netherlands (AP)—Accordion players crossing the Netherlands-Belgian frontier to play at neighboring village dances are required to contribute a free tune for customs officers. Thus, without cutting the accordions' bellows, guards can tell whether the instruments are being used for smuggling or just for gaiety.

Roosevelt Praises Brandeis' Service

NEW YORK (AP)—President Roosevelt observed Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis' 82nd birthday Nov. 13 with praise for the "magnitude of his contributions to our judicial literature."

"Many years ago Justice Brandeis brought to the bench the finest attributes of an advocate whose mind was geared to social change," Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter to Dr. Raymond A. Kent, President of the University of Louisville. Dr. Kent read it on a broadcast (CBS) commemorating the Justice's birth anniversary.

"As a judge of our highest court," the President's letter continued, "he has pushed aside the curtain of legal verbiage and breathed into our jurisprudence a broad humanism."

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; U. S. Circuit Judge Learned A. Hand of New York, and Prof. A. T. Mason of Princeton University joined Dr. Kent on the program.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pleads For Racial Tolerance

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, here for a lecture engagement, pleaded Nov. 14 for "racial tolerance."

"While I cannot speak for anyone but myself, I hope that we, in our country, will remain as free of prejudice and tolerant as we have been," she said in an interview before her lecture.

Earlier, the first lady lunched with her Republican cousin, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, at the latter's home where, Mrs. Longworth said, conversation "was strictly a family affair—we never allow politics to come between us." It was Mrs. Roosevelt's first visit at her cousin's home since President Roosevelt took office.

West Point Salutes Batista as General

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, was accorded the honors due a General by the United States Military Academy yesterday. As he arrived at the Academy, a field artillery detachment fired a 17-gun salute. The cadets passed in review before the Colonel in the afternoon, the band sounding ruffles and flourishes before the review. Colonel Batista complimented Brig.-Gen. Jay L. Benedict, superintendent of the academy, saying:

"It gives me the utmost satisfaction, as a Cuban army officer, when I observe in this magnificent academy the spirit that is being formed in those who in the future will be chiefs and officers in the great American army."

The Cuban leader returned to New York City before dusk. He will be entertained today by Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum on Governors Island.

Philippines Mark Commonwealth Day

MANILA (AP) — Fifty thousand persons in Manila and other thousands throughout the Islands joined Nov. 15 in public celebrations of the third anniversary of the birth of the Philippine Commonwealth.

President Quezon extended executive clemency to 64 long-term prisoners, including seven involved in the 1935 Sakdalista uprising in which 60 persons were killed.

United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt reviewed a great civil and military parade that swept past the government buildings.

Conti Gets Three Years

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Secondo Frank Conti, the Italian who attempted to extort $10,000 in connection with the Peter David Levine kidnaping case, was sentenced Nov. 14 to three years in prison.

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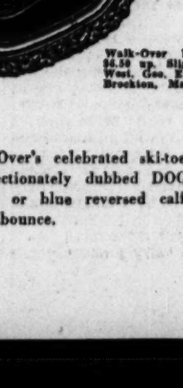
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Freezing temperatures within twenty-four hours, says Weather Man

You've got to do something about your car at *once*... one of two things:

1. Take a chance with ordinary boil-away anti-freeze that will need replacement as the weather see-saws back and forth and motor heat brings the radiator solution above its boiling point.

2. Give your car the proper protection from the beginning and free yourself from worry and uncertainty all winter long.

Better be *sure*, better be *happy*, better be *thrifty* with "Eveready" "Prestone" anti-freeze. It's guaranteed in writing.

FIND YOUR CAR ON THIS CHART

IMPORTANT! The price per gallon of an anti-freeze means nothing unless you know *how many gallons* you will need during the *entire* winter. You can't get that information on a boil-away anti-freeze. But you *can* get it for "Prestone" anti-freeze... and here it is. See how reasonably you can get two-way protection *all winter long* against both freeze-up and rust formations with *one shot* of "Prestone" anti-freeze—one shot because it won't boil off, no matter how warm the weather gets between the cold snaps. If your car isn't on this chart, your dealer has a chart showing all cars; and amounts needed for temperatures to 60° below zero.

Find your car and read from left to right. The first figure shows the protection you get with one gallon of "Eveready" "Prestone" anti-freeze in the cooling system; the second with one and a half gallons—and so on. "+" means above zero. "−" means below zero. If your car has a hot water heater, add ½ gallon to the quantity called for.

MODEL	1 GAL.	1½ GAL.	2 GAL.	2½ GAL.
AUBURN				
654, '36	+12	− 4	−27	−59
852, '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
BUICK				
40, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38	+ 6	−18	−54	
60, 80, 90, '36, '37, '38	+12	− 4	−27	−59
CADILLAC				
85, '37	+12	− 4	−27	−59
90, '34, '37; 60, '38	+19	+ 9	− 3	−19
60, 70, '37; 65, 75, '37, '38	+20	+12	+ 1	−12
60, 70, 75, '36; 90, '38	+22	+15	+ 8	0
355-D, '34, '35; 80, 85, '36	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
CHEVROLET				
All Models, '36	+ 8	−12	−43	
All Models, '37, '38	+ 6	−18	−54	
CHRYSLER				
6, '32, '33, '34, '35; AF, '37	+12	− 4	−27	−59
Royal, '37; C18, 19, 20, '38	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
DeL.-8, '36; Imp., '37	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
AF-8, Imp.-8, '35; 6, '36	+13	+ 2	−16	−42
DE SOTO				
6, '34; AF, A8, '36; 6, '37; S-8, '38	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
DODGE				
6, '32, '33; D-2, '34; D-8, '38	+ 8	−12	−43	
Senior-6, '30; DU, '35; D-8, '37	+12	− 4	−27	−59
FORD				
V-8, '32 to '36; V-8-75, '37, '38	+13	+ 8	− 6	−23
V-8-74, '37, '38	+10	− 8	−34	−62
GRAHAM				
80, 90, 110, '36; 95, 116, 120, '37, '38	+10	− 8	−34	−62
74-6, '35; 85, '37	0	−34	−62	
HUDSON				
6, '35 (late); 6, '36 to '38	+ 3	−25	−62	
8, '36, '37	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
8, '35 (early); 8, '38 112, '38	+14	− 8	−21	−50
	0	−34	−62	
HUPMOBILE				
6-618-G, '36; 6, '37, '38	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
422, '34; 8-621-H, '36; 8, '38	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
527, '35; 627, '36; 8, '37	+19	+10	0	−15

MODEL	1 GAL.	1½ GAL.	2 GAL.	2½ GAL.
LAFAYETTE				
6, '34, '35, '36	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
"400", '37, '38	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
LA SALLE				
35-50, '35; 50 (Ser. 8), '36	+12	− 4	−27	−59
345-C, '33; 50, '37, '38	+20	+12	+ 1	−12
LINCOLN				
Zephyr, '36, '37, '38	+22	+14	+ 4	− 6
V-12, '33 to '38	+23	+17	+10	+ 2
NASH				
3720, '37; 3820, 3880, '38	+10	− 8	−34	
3620, 3640, '36; 3780, '37	+14	0	−21	−50
Adv. 8, '34, '35; Amb. 8, '36	+17	+ 6	− 9	−28
OLDSMOBILE				
F, '35, '36	+ 3	−25	−62	
F, '34; L, '35, '36; F, '37, '38	+10	− 8	−34	−62
L, '37, '38	+17	+ 6	− 9	
PACKARD				
120, '35, '36; 6, '37	+14	0	−21	−50
6, '38	+ 8	−12	−43	
8, '38	+10	− 8	−34	
1400-1-2, '36; 120, '37; Super 8, '38	+16	+ 4	−12	−34
Super 8, '35, '36	+18	+ 8	− 6	−23
1500-1-2, '37	+19	+10	0	−15
12, '33 to '38		+21	+16	+10
PIERCE ARROW				
1601, '36; 8, '37, '38	+20	+12	+ 1	−12
12, '36 to '38	+24	+20	+15	+ 6
PLYMOUTH				
PF, PG, '34 P5, P6, '38	+ 6	−18	−54	
P1, P2, '36; P3, P4, '37	+ 8	−12	−43	
PONTIAC				
8, '33, '34, '35; 6, '36	+ 8	−12	−43	
6, '37, '38	+10	− 8	−34	−62
8, '36	+12	− 4	−27	−59
8, '37, '38	+15	+ 2	−16	−42
STUDEBAKER				
6, '36 to '38; Com., '38	+ 6	−18	−54	
Dic., '34, '35; Pres., '37	+10	− 8	−34	−62
Pres., '36, '38	+12	− 4	−27	−59
TERRAPLANE				
6, '36, '37, '38	+ 3	−25	−62	
WILLYS				
77, '33 to '36	−21			
'37, '38	− 6	−47		

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Rumania Fosters Closer British Ties

King Carol's London visit affords consultation on purchase of arms with wheat and oil surpluses

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15—King Carol's arrival here today for a three-day official visit as the guest of the British King is intended not only to underline the friendship of Rumania and Britain, but also to inaugurate a period of closer economic relations between the two countries.

Accompanying King Carol, but remaining discreetly in the background, are a number of economic experts who are understood to be investigating primarily the question of buying armaments in Britain.

If a deal is concluded it is proposed that it should be financed not by means of a loan but through the trade facilities Act. By this arrangement the British Government would guarantee payment to British exporters in return for an undertaking on Rumania's part to hand over a portion of each year's surplus of certain raw materials, notably wheat and oil until the indebtness is wiped off.

One of the difficulties which has to be overcome before King Carol can conclude a deal with British interests is the existence of a long-standing feud with British oil magnates. The latter have long complained of the conditions under which they obtain oil in Rumania and negotiations have been going on behind the scenes for some time with a view to getting a modification of the Rumanian mining law. There is good reason to hope that thanks to the abundant harvest this year which has helped his exchequer, King Carol will agree to remove some of the more onerous restrictions on the oil companies.

Peasants' Welfare Is King's Problem

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, Nov. 15

One of the immediate problems confronting King Carol is to establish an industrious and contented peasantry. To further this object, the King has formed a great youth movement called the "Strajeri" (sentinels).

This organization takes in boys from six through their university days. It is a combination of the Hitler Youth, the Czech Sokol for physical training, and the Boy Scouts.

There is a similar organization for girls.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—This country already has sold about one half of this year's exportable surplus wheat to Britain. The price is stated to have been considerably below what Germany was offering, but the Rumanian Government did not want to lock up further funds in blocked marks because it prefers not put all its eggs in the German basket.

The three-fold reason for this is that Germany is suspected in Rumania of making trade serve political ends; the difficulty of obtaining payment from German buyers; and the fact that Rumania is "free" currency in order to buy goods which are unobtainable in Germany.

In both British and Rumanian circles, however, it is emphasized that nothing spectacular is to be expected from the negotiations. One reason is that both sides recognize that Germany must remain Rumania's chief customer and supplier. There is therefore no wish to antagonize the Germans by flaunting a close Anglo-Rumanian rapprochement in their faces—all the more so as the recent visit of the German Economic Minister, Dr. Walther Funk, to Bucharest, and indeed most of the Balkan capitals, was by no means sucessful as has been made out in some quarters.

Dr. Funk, moreover, has been closely followed in a tour by Rafael Ricardi, President of the State-controlled Italian Munitions Consortium whose title sufficiently explains the reason for his trip. The Rome newspaper Messagero recently claimed that Signor Ricardi had been highly sucessful in Bucharest.

Neutral Foreign Policy

In the midst of such conflicting forces King Carol has been forced to conduct a nominally "neutral" foreign policy which is yet favorable to the state that has the most to offer to Rumania. It is a policy of opportunism or practicality, and was introduced by King Carol personally after he dramatically dismissed Nicholas Titulescu from the post of Foreign Minister in 1936. In spite of the natural sympathy which most Rumanians cherish for the French and British, they accept the King's friendship for Germany, because of the advantages it brings.

Rumania's united opposition to boundary revisions keeps King predominant.

Rumanians are united in their opposition to revisionism. The whole nation is determined to resist every attempt at boundary alteration. They consider the borders of their State inviolable.

The collapse of Czechoslovakia started a current of treaty revisionism moving over eastern Europe. It was felt first in Hungary, but immediately passed to Bulgaria, Poland, and other places. Most Hungarians imagine that their state will soon recover large territories from Rumania and Yugoslavia; almost every Bulgarian is dreaming of getting back Dobroudja, Thrace, or the "western areas"; the Croatians are demanding autonomy, the Albanians liberation, the Macedonians self-government and the Ruthenians unification. Only the gypsies, it seems, have not yet been affected by this longing for self-determination.

Such tendencies, of course, are disruptive for any state with minorities, and constitute a great danger for Rumania. Here live 1,500,000 Hungarians along with large numbers of Germans, Bulgarians, and Russians. Half of Rumania is composed of "new provinces contiguous with aggressive neighboring states. At least three lands, Hungary, Russia, and Bulgaria, have claims on Rumanian territory.

Cling to Versailles Boundaries

The chief Opposition leader and the most implacable antagonist of the present regime, former Prime Minister Juliu Maniu, said recently that Rumania's boundaries can only be changed by war. Another Opposition leader declared, "No great power can make us give up territory; we'll fight!" And Mr. Maniu especially emphasized that Transylvania does not wish autonomy. "The Transylvanian Rumanians are profoundly displeased with the present dictatorial regime," he said, "but are unreservedly for Rumanian unity." When the democratic Rumanian Opposition is so uncompromising in its nationalism, one can easily imagine how unshaken the Government also is.

This sentiment is directed chiefly against Hungary, but also against Bulgaria and Poland. Rumania, likewise, is greatly displeased with the lukewarm attitude of Yugoslavia.

But in internal affairs Rumanians do not give their sovereign full approval, for he has not succeeded in bringing consolidation, unity, or confidence to his State.

Eight Years on Throne

King Carol has occupied the throne for more than eight years. During that time many political institutions which the Rumanians used to cherish has disappeared. They have no Parliament, no political parties, no free press, no self-governing labor unions, no secret ballot, and no real constitutional rights. The people therefore feel frustrated.

In the matter of public works King Carol's achievements have been more promising. Some excellent roads have been built, many schools have been erected, some institutions for forwarding agriculture have been opened, public health and sanitation have been improved, social insurance has made some advances, and much attention is being given to the training of the youth. Outwardly, Bucharest hase become a new and booming city, but then Rumania is a rich country, and rapid progress is to be expected.

The King has done much for the Army, but its equipment, training, and discipline are still said to be far from satisfactory.

But there are other things on the positive side. First, King Carol has greatly strengthened the authority of the dynasty. When he arrived eight years ago Rumania was ruled by a weak Regency, acting for a boy king, and no real authority remained in the land. The dynasty inspired little respect, Parliament was often degraded to the level of ordinary fist fights and the parties attacked one another as hostile armies. Now King Carol rules and governs. He is the State. His word is law. When he speaks, he is obeyed.

Secondly, he has given his son an excellent education and admirable training. Few princes in recent European history have been more promising than Archduke Michael.

Sailing to Italy's Colonial Empire



© International

Colonists Ready to Embark at Naples for New Homes in Africa

Cabinet Changes At Sofia Forced By Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 15—The revised Bulgarian Cabinet which contains six new Ministers and retains three old one, including Premier George Kiosseivanoff, brings no essential change in the present semi-dictatorial system, but it does take account of public opinion as expressed through Parliament. The new Government is more "democratic" than the former one, in fact than any during the last four years.

Outstanding among the new members is Ivan Bagrianoff, who may be called the hero of the day in Bulgaria. He is a member of Parliament and has won great fame by his fearlessness in defense of the peasant and "little people."

Though not a former politician and in no sense a demagogue he has for several months been one of the most popular men in Bulgaria. He is an expert agriculturist and has long been a friend of King Boris. He is a distinguished reserve officer and won confidence of the masses by his relentless criticism of many measures of the present authoritarian regime. His presence in the new Cabinet gives much satsfaction to democratic elements here.

Another new Cabinet Member, Todar Kozhuharoff, was a leader of the Opposition, is a devoted defender of conservative democracy, and has the distinction of being one of the few Bulgarian politicians who has resigned from a ministerial post because of his convictions. The fact that these two men are in the new Cabinet and that the entire change came as the result of the Government's recent defeat by parliamentary vote gives democratic forces the right to feel that public opinion in Bulgaria is still a very vital factor.

Generally speaking, the new Cabinet represents a compromise. It contains soldiers, civilians, authoritarians, and moderate Democrats, former Government supporters, and members of the Opposition. The course of the Government remains the same, namely an attempt to maintain equilibrium between the Army and politicians, between the Left and Right wings, between dictatorship by force and the dictatorship of party forces.

'Wire' Companies To Meet Wage Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Drastic reduction in telegraph messenger service here loomed today as the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies announced they would comply with the 25 cents minimum called for in the Wage and Hour Law, and as Western Union repeated its previous warning that it would eventually cut its messenger rolls by 3000. Under the ruling, the companies must pay messenger boys at least 25 cents an hour for the first 44 hours and 37½ cents for all hours worked beyond the limit.

Joseph P. Selly, Vice-President of the Union, said that in the event of any such discharges the Union would appeal to the Federal Communications Commission on the ground that the staff reductions violated the 1936 Federal Communications Act, which provides for adequate and efficient public service.

'Impossible' Took Place At First Lehmann Concert

NEW YORK (AP)—One of those things that never happen happened Oct. 18 to Lotte Lehmann, the singer. Her piano accompanist played the wrong piece.

The pianist, Paul Ulanowski, was not entirely at fault. It was the famous soprano's first recital of the new season, at Town Hall, and her audience was so pleased to have her back it kept applauding and applauding until she repeated one of her songs. When Mr. Ulanowski picked up his music after that he picked up the wrong sheet and played merrily away at the keys. He went on for several seconds, to the accompaniment of snickers from the auditors, before Mme. Lehmann succeeded in shushing him.

Italy: Empire Building in Africa

Italian Government sends 18,000 colonists to aid in the development of Libya farms.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENOA—Crowding to capacity 17 ships with their property and belongings, 18,000 Italians recently embarked simultaneously from Genoa, Naples, and Syracuse (Sicily) to make new homes in Libya and Cirenaica in Italian East Africa.

The event coincided with the sixteenth anniversary of the Fascist Revolution and Genovese, Neapolitans, and Sicilians who lined the docks in enthusiastic celebrations felt they had ample reason to cheer these voyagers who were leaving the homeland, not emigrants as in former years, but colonizers of the Empire.

The flotilla of ships, under the command of an admiral of the Italian Navy, marks the greatest single exodus of Italians to Africa since the close of the Ethiopian war.

Thoroughly drilled in Fascist ideology and faithful to the politics of the regime the great majority of the colonists are farmers who go to give an impetus to empire agriculture. With a view to establishing prosperous homes and communities only those families with at least three men members and two women members between the ages of 16 and 60 were given permission to make the trip. Preference was given to those families having large numbers of children between the ages of three and 15. Several peasant families had as many as 14 children.

Employment Assured

Shopkeepers and owners of small businesses were included in representative numbers. Workers other than agriculturists were rigidly excluded and only those employees assured of employment by businessmen going to the colonies were allowed to go.

Each colonist wears an identification tag with the number of the house and the name of the village to which he has been assigned on it. This is to facilitate organizing the work of 2,000 automobiles and trucks waiting at Tripoli and at the port of Bengasi in Cirenaica to receive the settlers and transport them to their future homes.

The homesteads consist of 30 to 123 acres, depending on the condition of the soil, 110,000 in all on which the Government had already spent $624,000.

Many of the colonists arriving in Genoa sat up all night in railway coaches. Genoa was flag-draped in their honor. Bands played patriotic music. Radios and loudspeakers blared with speeches.

An enormous lunch was served to the emigrants. Private auto owners and taxidrivers volunteered to carry women and children to the water front but the men had to march.

Three Types of Farming

Three types of farming will be practiced: dry, with farms of 125 to 175 acres; semi-dry, with farms of 125 acres, and semi-irrigated, with farms of 25 to 75 acres. Settlers are to pay for the land in 27 years and no payments will be required for the first five years.

This move follows the recent decree of the Fascist Grand Council to promote at least four provinces of the Italian dependency of Libya to the status of family members of the ruling country.

Although Libya has been called the "desert colony," held to bring little return to Italian taxpayers, its Mediterranean border contains some of North Africa's most fertile soil where dates, olives, and oranges thrive.

A Fertile Plateau

Farther inland is the plateau region, favorable for pasture, vineyards, and for the growing of such cereals as barley and wheat; almond, olive, and mulberry trees—and the castor oil plant.

Beyond the fringe lies the subdesert, merging into a sea of sand and rock, with only an occasional fertile island, so that most of the Italian colonization has been concentrated in and near the coastal plains and plateaus.

The four provinces now brought under Italy's home administration are in the Mediterranean coastal zone extending inland less than one-third of the distance to the southern boundary. Yet they hold some 95 per cent of Libya's total population. And it is in these districts that Italy is understood to be organizing a speed-up program of new settlers.

$1,000,000,000 Investment

In the quarter of a century since Italy gained possession of Libya after war with Turkey, it is said to have spent 1,000,000,000 on the territory.

Old harbors have been restored and new ones created. Building booms have changed the faces of many cities in Libya. An extensive network of roads now links northern centers, some extending deep into the less populated south. Last year a motor route was officially opened along the coast to stretch more than a thousand miles between Tunisian and Egyptian frontiers.

Daily air service is maintained from Rome to port of Tripoli in Libya with less frequent flights connecting other coastal towns. Military airports spaced along the entire Mediterranean seaboard emphaize the strategic as well as economic importance of the colony.

In spite of all its recent modernization, however, Libya still is a land of mosques and minarets, caravan routes and camels. Some 50,000 camels continue to haul much of Libya's overland commerce.

Stamps Celebrate Italian 'Empire'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Recognition of the Italian Empire is soon to make new headway in postage stamp circles. Sixteen new stamps commemorating Premier Mussolini's proclamation of the Empire have just been placed on sale in post offices throughout Italy.

Each stamp of the series, 10 of which are regular postage values and six of which are airmail stamps, is illustrated by an event or figure outstanding in the histories of the two Roman empires, both old and new. The subjects are accompanied by brief inscriptions from the pen of the Duce.

14,000,000 acres of cotton planned in Ethiopia as part of extensive plans for Africa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Fourteen million acres of cotton fields in Ethiopia have been promised Benito Mussolini by Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Undersecretary for Italian Africa, it is revealed in a recent report submitted to the Ministry of Corporations.

In the basin country of Lake Tana and Lake Margherita, Italian growers are preparing for large scale production of one of the world's six most important raw materials.

Including the Lake Tana region and extending westward from Gondar to the border of the Sudan are 7,000,000 acres of highly arable land undergoing development by the National Cotton Company of Ethiopia. This same company is developing 2,500,000 acres of properties along both sides of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad and, according to plans to be realized in the near future, the company will have more than 2,000,000 acres of cotton along the great imperial highway that leads from Addis Ababa northward to Asmara and the Mediterranean. Additional areas totaling approximately 3,000,000 acres elsewhere in Ethiopia are now being conceded to the companies that will develop them.

Texas Cotton Planted

The first crops to be grown in this vast acreage will be varieties of Texas cotton. Although cotton had been cultivated extensively in Ethiopia before the coming of the Italians and grew wild over large areas, there is much experimentation going on to determine which variety is best suited for cultivation. Texas has supplied no less than nine experimental varieties, while two have come from Belgian Congo and one variety of American origin has been imported from Nubia.

Three separate industrial plants, each to cover an average area of 2,000 square yards and equipped with machinery of American manufacture, are being set up to process the raw cotton before it is transported for shipment out of the country. As soon as the cotton harvest is sufficiently large additional machinery is to be installed which will manufacture the by-products obtained from cotton seeds as oil, soaps, margarine, inferior cloths of medium density, and fertilizer. Absorbent cotton is to be manufactured from cotton lint.

Development Plans

In conjunction with the machinery for the reduction of cotton seeds presses are being erected for securing the by-products from peanuts, for which there are great possibilities for cultivation in Ethiopia. Efforts are also being made to develop an Ethiopian textile fiber "musa ensete" which it is hoped will replace East Indian jute fiber for industrial and commercial uses.

Reports that 30 per cent of the total tonnage to be poured into Ethiopia's cotton gins in the future will come out fluffy, white cotton ready to be baled and transported by truck to Massaua, give great encouragement to the present Italian campaign for economic autarchy. Ethiopia's coming industry forecasts an end to the importing of almost 44,000,000 tons of cotton annually from abroad, which heretofore has constituted a severe drain on Italy's slender store of wealth.

France to Ship Convicts

BORDEAUX, France, Nov. 15 (AP)—The first convicts ordered into exile since France decided to resume sending prisoners to the French Guiana penal colony were assembled on Nov. 14 for the trip to South America.

A group of 305 convicts, brought here from prisons in the interior, will be joined with another of 365 men before the prison ship La Martiniere sails Nov. 21 from Saint Martin de Re.

The practice had been banned by Léon Blum when he became Premier in June, 1936, and no prisoners have been sent to the penal colony since then.

Butterflies on Migration Flight Find Haven in California Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif. — The tree community established by Monarch butterflies wintering on the Monterey Peninsula is protected by ordinance. To molest a Monarch on his home territory is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of $500, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Every fall within the memory of residents, the flock, numbered by the ten-thousands, has returned to a sheltered spot in the fine forest skirting this Pacific Coast town. Their arrival apparently is not timed to a specific date, but rather to the season. This year the flock arrived two or three weeks earlier than last fall, but preceding the break of the rainy season by about the same margin.

Tall pine trees with festoons of Spanish moss provide shelter and a firm foothold for the butterflies. On sunny winter days they forage around the neighboring country. Late afternoon finds them with folded wings, clinging by the thousands to the streamers of moss, a few far wanderers fluttering up to merge with the neutral-toned, palpitant cluster.

Naturalists have puzzled over the phenomenon of the butterfly migrations. Monarchs are the only variety known to migrate in the usual sense of the word; and among them, only the fall brood travels in a flock, following for the most, watercourses and the coast line. The spring brood journeys north singly, departing during February, March and April. The Monterey butterflies are reported to come from British Columbia, a 1,200-mile trip, following the coast line. Santa Monica, Calif., 250 miles down the coast, has a similar colony of butterflies.

Germany Intends Jewish Division Without Ghetto

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in an interview with Reuters, the British news agency, declared that Germany would establish "no Ghetto but sharpest division" against its Jews.

"Measures may be expected, making an end of the situation in which Jewish families of two or three live in villas with 20 or 30 rooms while adequate living quarters for the German people are still lacking."

'Cruelty' Charged by Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP)—The German press today vigorously criticized Great Britain, charging it with "cruelties" in the administration of colonies.

The official Government organ, the Völkischer Beobachter, led a number of other papers in the chorus against Britain with an article under the headline "Inhuman Suppression Methods of English Against the Arabs."

There was a brief history of British colonization with charges that the colonizers blew up Arab houses in Palestine, killed women and children in India and committed other inhumanities in the Transvaal.

Fritz Warburg Arrested

HAMBURG, Germany, Nov. 15 (AP)—Fritz Warburg, brother of the late Felix M. Warburg of New York and a leading member of the international family of financiers, has been arrested in Germany's roundup of Jews.

Members of the Warburg household admitted last night that he had been taken into custody by the National Socialists but declined any further statement.

Information regarding his whereabouts and when and where he was arrested was withheld.

Norway Prays for Jews

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Bishops of all of Norway's churches yesterday ordered special prayers on behalf of Jews in Germany.

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U. S. Orders Wilson Home; Protests to Reich Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

called to discuss the Jewish persecutions in Germany is obvious. The whole incident is important because of the emphasis the State Department gave it.

In this context the announcement serves to warn Germany of extreme resentment in the United States which may be followed by diplomatic action, and possibly economic reprisals. Nothing definite is implied—merely that in the state of uncertainty which Germany's actions produced anything is possible, depending on further developments. In net effect, American diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany are put in a state of suspension.

Incongruously, therefore, at a time when France is making supreme efforts to come to closer terms with Germany and England still clings to its official policy of attempted appeasement, the United States shows no interest whatever in improved relations with Germany—on the contrary both private and official behaviors exhibit vigorous disragrd for cordial relations. It almost seems from here as though there was competition between public opinion, as now led by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon and official action, in the direction of anti-Germanism. No voice is raised against the trend. Seldom has American opinion of all shades reached such a state of apparent unanimity in its condemnation of the behavior of another nation. Obviously from such an emotional position almost anything could develop.

Drastic Steps Possible

Several drastic steps could be taken at once on executive initiative. Mr. Wilson's stay in the United States, which so far as the record stands at the moment is to be merely temporary, could be protracted. The continued absence of an Ambassador does not in itself involve severance of diplomatic relations, but constitutes a means of expressing strained relations and extreme displeasure. It is a device frequently used. France and Italy only recently have restored Ambassadors to each other's capitals during a long period when the posts were vacant.

Diplomatic relations might be severed altogether. The United States has done this before as a means of protest against policies of other governments.

Even more significant than such diplomatic action is the possibility of economic measures against Germany. Germany is already on the trade agreement black list. The President has it within his power to go much farther without legislation by Congress. He can not only forbid barter trade which is going on with Germany today, but also place an embargo on German imports altogether.

Barter Trade Criticized

Barter trade is going on under a system of Treasury Department tolerance which has been vigorously criticized by labor organizations. A heavy restraint was placed on it for a short period in 1936. On June 16 of that year the Treasury imposed a penalty tariff—known as "countervailing duties"—on all trade with Germany involving the use of "aski" or blocked marks. On Aug. 2, 1936, following assurances from Germany that in the future no marks would be used in American trade which would constitute a subsidy, the countervailing duties were lifted. Trade with Germany continued, however, to be a large degree on a basis which many experts consider to be in effect barter and to involve practices open to a strong suspicion of disguised subsidy. There is also widespread belief in trade circles that Germany's trade to the United States is being subsidized not only by the subtleties of the foreign-exchange machinery, but also by a secret subsidy fund the operations of which can be learned only by espionage.

Under drastic powers written into the American tariff statutes the President could take various forms of action on the basis of this condition. The first and most restrained step would be to apply countervailing duties on German imports. If he wished to go farther there is a little-known and never-used section of the tariff statutes—Section 338—under which extreme trade penalties could be imposed.

Under this statute, the President may retaliate against discrimination whenever, on his own authority, he finds it to exist. On his own finding he may impose a 50 per cent duty ad valorem on all trade of the allegedly discriminating country. If this action is insufficient, he may go farther and embargo any or all imports from the country in question. He may do this on his own findings of fact, and his findings are not subject to review in any court.

Trade Balance

Thus, in examining the field of possible means of protest to Germany, the Administration finds itself with strong weapons at hand. The fact Germany buys more from the United States than it sells is an argument against their use. However, German purchases of American products have been falling off rapidly this year, particularly cotton purchases. And the virtual impossibility of obtaining payment for the trade balance reduces the desirability of preserving it.

There is no reason for assuming that early action along any of these lines is contemplated

Leaders Protest Anti-Semitism in Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The Federal Council of Churches presented a nation-wide raidocast last night in which six distinguished statesmen and churchmen of the United States deplored the current persecution of Jews in Germany and invoked the uttermost in moral protest against the actions of the German Government in this regard.

The speakers included Herbert Hoover, Former President of the United States; Alfred M. Landon, the last Republican candidate for the Presidency; Edwin H. Hughes, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, a Jesuit and President of Fordham University; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and William H. King, United States Senator.

Salient excerpts from the texts of the speeches follow:

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Ladies and gentlemen, I speak as a representative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and of my own church.

Long ago a Methodist Bishop said, "Methodism never hanged a witch, never banished a Baptist, never persecuted a Jew, never whipped a Quaker." Doubtless this boasting was overdone; had Methodism been born sooner she might have been participant in the outrages. But now I can add to my voice the official voice of all my Episcopal comrades who two days ago declared against the inhumanities in Germany and gave their pronouncement to the press.

In the German Reich the outrages appear to have two forms.

The first is represented by a deliberate legal process intended to hinder the Jews in a commercial way and doubtless so to harry them as to drive them from the land. If today's papers report truly some of these poor people are at this moment trembling at the borders of other countries praying for the refuge of exile.

Who of us can believe that the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who was, speaking earthwise, a Jew, can look with approval upon the heartless proposals in law that would work such hardships?

"Mob-Like Outrages"

The second form is mob-like rather than law-like. A poor, misguided boy, tormented and probably demented, fires a hasty shot and drops the spark into the magazine of terror. At once the revenge speeds away to visit itself upon the innocent who had no more to do with the youth's mad deed than did any one of my radio listeners.

Soon we have, according to all the dispatches, a mob of stone-throwing men and women who revert to savagery and with a pitiable lack of self-control fall back on tigerish behavior toward persons and on sacrilegious treatment of sanctuaries where fellow-human beings have been reverently worshipping the One God.

Many of us who have traveled in Germany cannot believe that these dreadful happenings are sanctioned by the people who have laid emphasis upon the glory of their culture. We have every right to expect that a speedy popular demand will arise in the German Reich not only for the cessation of these brutalities but for the punishment of those who have wildly made themselves legislatures, laws, courts and judges, and have thus given out terrible sentences of unmerited punishment.....

The Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J.

President of a Leading Roman Catholic University

There is an influence at work in the third Reich mightier and more sinister than greed for either place or gold.

For Alleric is back and Genseric and Attila the Hun. Attila who called himself the scourge of God—except that the first Attila had never been a Christian, had never partaken of the Sacraments.

The early Huns had always been barbarians. The fact that the National Socialists were born in a civilized fatherland, a glorious Germany, rich in cultural traditions, dotted with churches whose lovely painted windows shone with German saints—this fact gives the present campaign of frightfulness a very profound significance, a significance as profound as hell.

For here we see another fall from grace. . . . For official Germany first went pagan and then went mad—through pride.

Mastered by Pride

Lucifer, you remember, once tried to play the God before the eyes of the true and infinite God. He struck an attitude so grotesque, so hideous, that nothing remained but to sweep him away in darkness, his whole glorious being distorted, perverted, ruined. This former Angel, this Prince of Light, once he let pride fully master him became so foul that even the swine of the Gerasens committed suicide rather than associate with him and the National Socialists have let pride master them fully.

So that when we read the bitter and disgraceful news day after day, when we see the broken lives that are washed up on our shores, we shall share and should share in the sorrows of the victims as individuals; we shall and should burn with resentment as Americans, before this spectacle of tyranny—but we shall see beneath it all the deep significance that Augustine saw when he wrote of the City of Pride and the City of Love. Pagan barbarism has again raised its head, but this time it is a barbarism that has apostatized from Christianity and thus has learned to burn and loot and slay with a malice unknown to more simple savages.

Herbert Hoover

Former President of the United States

Americans are and should be indignant at the terrible outbreak of Jewish persecution in Germany and the attacks upon the Catholic Church. That is an attack upon free worship. It all represents an outbreak of brutal intolerance which has no parallel in modern history except possibly the destruction of religious worship in Russia by the Bolsheviks. And the shock comes to us in America because of the high appreciation of German standards of civilization which the American people have always held.

This outrage does not represent the German peoples; it does not represent the kind of people who comprise millions of our fellow citizens of German origin whom we love and respect; it does not represent a race whose kindly fable of Santa Claus we tell to our children, whose magnificent music delights our people; whose literature and poetry our youngsters study, whose philosophy engages our scholars. The people who themselves gave birth to the Reformation is not a cruel and intolerant people. They're not the kind of people who would instigate or direct these horrors. That comes squarely from the Nazi oppressor under whom the German people are living.

Recalls U. S Aid

Americans have more than a usual right amongst nations of this world to make this protest. It was the intervention of America in the making of the peace treaty which enormously modified the injustices of those people. It was Americans who at that time prevented the dismemberment of Germany. It was Americans who insisted that Germany should have food after the Armistice. It was American organizations that procured and distributed that food. It was Americans who brought about the relief of Germany from the unjust provision of the reparation settlement. It was Americans who have supported Germany through these times of financial distress. It was Americans who brought about the moratorium in Europe and saved the whole financial structure of Germans. And except for the period during the great war, the bonds of sympathy of the American people have been with the Germans.

At that time the German people were likewise impressed and misled by autocratic vows. This rise of intolerance today, the suffering being inflicted upon the innocent and helpless people grieve every decent American. It raises our every sense of indignation and repentance. It makes us fearful for the whole progress of civilization, and it is our hope that those springs of tolerance and morals of human compassion which lie deep in the German people may yet rise to control of Germany. But in the meantime our condemnation of these leaders should be without reserve. They're bringing to Germany moral isolation from the entire world.

William H. King

United States Senator From Utah

Protestants and Catholics and Jews alike are undergoing a frontal attack on the essence of the Christian religion, also the basis of the Jewish religion. Certainly in Germany religion for our purpose we may call Christianity and Judaism is perilously near the cross-roads and potentially at least at death's grip with paganism. President Wilson distinguished between the military cabal that controlled Germany before and during the World War and the millions of German people who sought peace and who were devoted to the building of a liberal and progressive government. But now, as then, elements that gained the control of the government directed it along the paths of danger and moral and spiritual destruction.

Moral and Spiritual Ties

We recognized the right of citizens to establish such government as they deem best but a decent respect for the opinions of mankind and a proper regard for the principles of justice and morality demand that the Government so established shall be promotive of the happiness and welfare of those owing it allegiance and it shall consider itself a member of the great family of nations which should be linked together not only by political and economic ties but by moral and spiritual cords.

The treatment by the Nazi Government of Jews in Austria and in Germany can scarcely be paralleled for brutality and fiendishness by primitive peoples in the darkest periods of the world's history. In this and in other lands, protests should be made against the cruel deeds of the Nazi regime.

And I may add that so far as I am concerned I should be very glad to see our government recall our Ambassador.

Alfred M. Landon

Former Governor of Kansas and Republican Presidential Candidate in 1936

All free people are shocked and horrified at the inhumanity and intolerance visited upon the Semetic race in the Nazi countries. The German peoples, if they were free to voice their real sentiments, would not be so cruel and intolerant. To protest against such barbarism is more than a mere protest against such action in another nation. There is a real danger of the growth of intolerance here in America.

With shocking regularity, one finds the newspapers filled with news of stories of horrible cruelty and intolerance in Russia, Germany, Italy and Spain. These inhuman actions about which we read belong to another age.

Of course, we are loathe to think that any semblance of such ideas and practices can spread to America. But our new world society can no more isolate itself from the moral and psychological effects of the horrors being lived by the Jews of Germany and Austria than it can isolate itself from international broadcasts.

Importance to U. S.

More important to us still, as Americans, is the mere fact that some accept intolerance as an inevitable thing. This indicates an indifferences which leads to contagion.

Some even say that likely the same thing will happen here. Therein lies the danger and the mind that views brutality and injustice with indifference because it primarily affects the Jews is not awake to the real danger, so we are not protesting simply against anti-Semitism and the horrible brutality against the Jews. We are not protesting for the sake of the Jews alone. We are protesting for the Gentiles as well. We are protesting for the sake of all minorities that would be caught in the era of persecution.

Tolerance and freedom go hand in hand. So do tolerance and law and order go hand in hand. When law and order break down to the extent where intolerance can break out into persecution then all freedom of mankind is in danger.

Forced to Protest

It took us many centuries to establish our modern ideals of freedom and humanity. Our science and arts grew and progressed in this atmosphere based on a free interchange of ideas and knowledge.

So if we are not to halt all worldwide progress we must pray that the intolerance and cruelty which has turned back Central Europe many hundreds of years may stop now. May it stop ere it is spread to nation after nation and turns back all civilization.

We protest in the names of our own homes and firesides, in the name of our own little children. We protest in the name of all the finer things of life for the sake of all humanity that believes in Christian principles—not pagan principles. I say to each of you unchecked mass brutality is contagious and a blood and thunder age makes no distinction in its victims and in the end disrupts all society.

We are properly agonizing for the Jews of Central Europe. Tonight let us agonize for the Gentiles of the world who will be in the end destroyed by their own violence.

Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior

Men and women may entertain varying conceptions of justice, but civilized men and women and certainly Christian men and women still cherish at least a few common ideas of right and justice. Certainly men and women of good-will in all countries at least will agree to use the words of our President that there can be no peace if the reign of laws is to be replaced by a recurrent sanctification of sheer force.

There can be no peace if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the dispersion all over the world of millions of helpless and persecuted wanderers with no place to lay their heads. There can be no peace if humble men and women are not free to think their own thoughts, to express their own feelings, to worship God.

Stratagem of Tyrants

No man can live unto himself alone. No nation can live unto itself alone. The time comes when neither man nor nation can live without the decent respect of their fellowmen, any anyone who recalls history will remember that when the property of any minority, religion or race has been confiscated in the name of public policy, an ample portion of the confiscated property has always eventually turned up as part of the private fortunes of the individual politicians in power who started the confiscation in the holy name of the State.

It is an old stratagem of tyrants first to make hated those whom they intend to rob. Once before the world has had to appeal to the reason and humanity of people over the heads of leaders who had alienated all the rest of the world. The civilized people of the world are appealing tonight to those in other lands where assaults are being made against civilization, to do unto others as they would that others do unto them.

We appeal to them not to judge others, lest they themselves be judged by a higher power..."

U. S. and British Consulates Besieged by Jews in Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 15—While new measures of restriction upon Jews in Germany were under consideration in official circles, Jews were given the scant comfort of police assurance that the wave of arrests of the past week had ended. No accurate estimate of those taken into custody was possible, but it appeared the number would run into thousands with economic ruin facing many of those who remain at liberty.

The despair and helplessness of the German Jews today could not be better illustrated than in two current scenes—hundreds storming American and British consulates and others hiding or wandering aimlessly through the woods surrounding Berlin and other German cities hoping by such means to escape arrest, not for any crime but simply because they are Jews.

Consulates Besieged

Consulates have been besieged by men and women seeking statements showing they already are on the quota for the United States or England. These statements can be presented to German authorities and thus secure the freedom of relatives who have been arrested and most of whom are held as hostages in concentration camps or working on thoroughfares in the Rhineland.

Such is their plight since the Habeas Corpus Act disappeared from Germany with the beginning of the Third Reich and never has been reestablished practically since that time. Procuring a consulate paper does not mean that the persons concerned can leave Germany immediately since the American quota has been filled for months ahead, but it is at least hoped that it will give freedom from arrest.

A walk through the Grünewald—pine forest which spreads for miles around Berlin—is a sad experience. Here, especially in lonely parts, one meets Jews wandering around and afraid to go home for fear of arrest. Many of these are professional men, lawyers and doctors who but a few years ago were leading citizens. Some have not eaten for days; they have but one thought, namely to escape the secret police. What food they have obtained has been secured from kindly German passersby who have dared to have compassion on them. Sympathy of the vast majority of citizens is for the Jew and only disgust and shame is felt for what has happened. A number of Germans in various parts of the Reich have been arrested for publicly expressing such sympathy.

Retroactive Taxes

Anti-Jewish measures include such steps as new taxation on homes for the Jewish aged. The new taxes have been made retroactive, which means these homes will be forced to close almost immediately.

In the face of the major calamity which has faced the Jewish community, the difficulty of a smaller group has been almost forgotten. About 6,000 Polish Jews expelled from Germany, but whom Poland refused to accept, still are waiting on the German-Polish frontier to be sent somewhere. Their condition is precarious, but negotiations between both governments are at a standstill.

Move Interests Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The summoning of Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador, to Washington is interpreted here as an indication of America's keen interest in Jewish developments in Germany and has aroused lively comment in diplomatic circles.

Observers asserted, however, that this step in itself will do little to impress National Socialist Party authorities. Everything will depend upon what Washington does after hearing Mr. Wilson's report.

Hull Sees Trade Pact Soon With Canadians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated yesterday that the new Canadian trade agreement would be reached within two or three days.

He also said he hoped to be able to sign the British agreement before he left on Nov. 26 for the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru.

Officials expect the British and Canadian agreements to be signed at the same time.

Beginning Anew

Smiling for the first time in months, 400 child refugees in Shanghai were transferred to Chekiang province where they are beginning life anew.

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(Ladies' and Gentlemen's)
All wool cashmere, 21/- to 11/6
Coloured and white silks, 45/- to 10/6
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Natural hogskin unlined, 21/- to 12/6
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Cape leather lined, 22/6 to 10/6
DRESSING GOWNS
Pure silks and art. silks, 7 gns. to 30/-
Pure wools, 115/6 to 35/-
KNITWEAR
(Ladies' and Gentlemen's)
Slipovers in cashmere and botany wools, 32/6 to 12/6
Pullovers, do., do., do., 35/6 to 21/-
Cardigans, do., do., do., 42/- to 25/-
Pullovers with roll collars, 35/- to 22/-
SLIPPERS
Bedroom and travelling slippers 15/6 to 12/6
Handmade Norwegian slippers, 25/- to 21/-
Leather shirt and pyjama cases, umbrellas, etc., etc.

Civil Aviation Called Backlog Of U. S. Air Defense Program

News in Aviation

Civil aviation is being and will continue to be fitted into the United States's aviation program as a vital part of its defenses, Oswald Ryan, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority declared recently at the dedication of the Harrisburg, Penna., municipal airport. Harrisburg, incidentally, has been made a stop on TWA's transcontinental route.

Mr. Ryan said that civil aviation is the backlog of aerial preparedness for the national defense. He said that the C. A. A. is addressing itself to the task of supplementing and strengthening the air programs of both the Army and Navy. Both the Army and the Navy air forces realize that private flying and scheduled air transportation have created an invaluable aeronautical reservoir from which the armed forces of the country can quickly recruit both men and machines in the event of national emergency, he said.

"It is not the intention of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to militarize civil aviation," Mr. Ryan said, "but it is a fundamental and self-evident fact that thousands of young men skilled in the basic principles of flying could quickly be adapted to military needs if necessity arises."

A thriving aircraft industry, basically supported by the requirement of civil aviation, likewise could be turned to defense purposes on short notice, Mr. Ryan continued. Our objective is to put civil aviation on a footing comparable to that of the automobile industry.

Thousands of automobile drivers and mechanics would be of tremendous value in the modern mechanized army of today. Likewise, men who have been operating transport or privately owned airplanes could be diverted to and quickly perfected in the operation of military aircraft in the event of an emergency.

* * *

New Flying Boat

A census of the five months of tests made by Boeing engineers on their new B-314 flying boat shows that they are elated over the design and performance of their newest craft, according to Pan American Airways, for whom the giant ship is being built. Now the test division of the C. A. A. is stepping in to provide a government certificate of authority for the boat so that she may be used in commercial operations.

Boeing's engineers have proved not only to their own satisfaction that the big boat will do everything they claimed for it when it won the Pan American design competition back in 1935, but also that they have improved upon the original plan in a hundred different ways.

For instance, the engineers have got the passenger compartments all torn up and are doing a new inner-wall job because they discovered that a new sound-proofing material, spun glass wool, provides better insulation and more efficient sound-proofing than the material originally installed.

As for performance, the Boeing flying boat will take off its 42 tons in 30 seconds, climb at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute, operate up to a ceiling of 20,000 feet and do better than 200 miles an hour at that altitude.

* * *

Imperial Airways

One of Imperial Airways' new Ensign air liners, and the British equivalent of the Douglas DC-4, made its press debut recently at Croydon. One of a fleet of 14, these 21½-ton high-wing jobs built by Armstrong-Whitworth aim at a new high mark in comfort.

The press was taken up in two batches, since the capacity of the new plane is for 40 passengers and a crew of five, and were served a meal while cruising over London.

Delivery of the Ensign type planes was held up by the demands of the Royal Air Force, but, until the American Douglas DC-4 plane is in operation the Ensign will be the largest commercial land plane in operation. Her speed is slightly over 200 miles an hour, slower than the Douglas's 240 miles an hour. The wing span of the Ensign is 127 feet, compared with the Douglas's 139 feet, and its overall length 114 feet, compared to the Douglas's 97 feet.

The retractible landing gear of the Ensign is said to be the largest in the world, the wheels being six feet, six inches in diameter. The Ensign's payload is 9,000 pounds, her ceiling, fully loaded, is 20,000 feet, and take-off, fully loaded, is accomplished in 20 seconds.

On the return to London from Croydon the press correspondents remarked that they felt cramped in the motor coach inasmuch as they remembered that the Ensign's cabin roof was more than nine feet high. Also the plane had a promenade deck and served luncheon.

* * *

200,001st Passenger

Western Air Express's passenger number 200,001 turned out to be Mrs. Joseph Gibby, wife of a Los Angeles artist, when that company recently decided to give notice to this important event in its progress. Mrs. Gibby, who was presented with a spray of orchids, turned out to be the mother of two children, on her ninth flight and rounding out 30,000 miles of air travel in four years.

A new connection with western Canada is also in the offing as result of Western Air's application to the C. A. A. for permission to extend its route from Great Falls, Mont., up into Lethbridge, Alta. Canada is also said to be in favor of the project.

A new "inside" low altitude route to Alaska is forecast when this Western Air connection goes through inasmuch as the combination of MacKenzie Air Service and United Air Transport service in Canada, with Western's connections from Los Angeles and the mountain states, will make a service to Edmonton, Fort St. John and White Horse, in Yukon Territory, available.

Flies Daily 9 Years, Now Wonders Why

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Nine years ago, Dr. John D. Brock, a manufacturer with a love for flying, set out to prove daily flights were possible in this region. Having flown every day since, Dr. Brock wonders just what he has accomplished. Nov. 15—the last one of his ninth year—he goes into the air for the 3,287th consecutive day. Dr. Brock has proved his contention.

But so has natural science. In those nine years it has made daily flights feasible in almost any kind of weather with its robot pilots, blind-flying equipment, de-icers, and super-motors.

So now Dr. Brock wonders.

"It's a long time to have flown every day—but after all, what does it mean in actualities?" he asked.

Prizes in the Stamp Collector's Album



Some of the Best Known Covers in Philately

Top left—First official trans-Pacific mail flight. Top right—Letter mailed from "Little America" in Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Bottom left—"Little America" cover with official cachet. Bottom right—A "round trip" cover between San Francisco and Honolulu carried by Pan American Airways.

American Legion Expects Million Members in 1939

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—American Legion national headquarters got wire reports here Nov. 15 from throughout the country of advance enrollments toward what leaders predicted would be a record membership of more than 1,000,000 World War veterans for next year.

The annual telegraphic roll call was held during a conference of commanders and adjutants of the Legion's 58 departments in the United States and possessions. The three-day session will end tomorrow. A two-day Executive Committee meeting will follow.

Stephen F. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., National Commander, said advance memberships should total about 500,000, or 50,000 ahead of the same time last year, and the eventual enrollment should top 1,000,000. He expressed belief five state organizations would report they had reached their quotas.

Mr. Chadwick pointed out the Legion had 10,498 posts, the most it ever has had since its formation.

Huge Drug Ring Charged

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury today indicted seven women and four men on charges of operating a major narcotic ring, ending a two-year investigation by undercover agents of the Treasury Department. Assistant U. S. Attorney Abel I. Smith, Jr., said the syndicate was the main source of supply for narcotic users in the Texas underworld.

Post Office Takes Live Part In Stamp Collecting Hobby

Written specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For the past 29 years he has made his living by just "stamping around" from one end of the United States to the other.

His mail amounts to millions of covers (envelopes) annually. He is a postmaster without a post office and his slogan could be "You do the licking—I'll do the punching."

Yes, you may have guessed it—he is Charles F. Anderson, the traveling mechanician of the United States Post Office Department. His duty is to assist the division of stamps at post offices where first-day sales of stamps are to be conducted. Mr. Anderson goes to the particular city where the stamps are first placed on sale. He sets up his electric canceling machine and when the envelopes with the new stamps affixed are given to him he goes into action, canceling envelopes at the rate of 45,000 an hour.

Philatelists may be grouped into two classes—those who collect mint (uncanceled) stamps and those who collect covers with the new stamp affixed and canceled with the words "First Day of Issue.' Collectors belonging to the latter class may set in covers not in excess of ten to the postmaster of any city where first-day stamps are to be issued. The envelopes must be addressed and accompanied by cash or a money order (not stamps) to cover only the actual cost of the stamps. Three weeks' advance notice is given for the issuance of new stamps, if you write the Third Assistant Postmaster at Washington. There is no charge for this service.

Just to show to what an extent philately has grown in the United States it might be mentioned that the first-day sales of the six-cent bi-colored air mail stamp on May 14, 1938 amounted to $27,800.48. The number of covers to receive Mr. Anderson's cancelations was 363,042. The filled requisitions for stamps amounted to 18,000,000.

The assignment to handle mail at Little America during the second Byrd Antarctic expedition was the most difficult in Mr. Anderson's long career.

The mail was unloaded at the Bay of Whales from the Bear of Oakland, the flagship of the expedition, and carried many miles on sledges over rough ice, down an ice tunnel, and into "Science Hall" of the camp. This little room, about 12x16 feet in size, 20 feet below the surface of the barrier ice, became the Little America post office.

Mr. Anderson says of this experience: "It was a remarkable thing that any mail came through on the first dispatch. The work created a problem which taxed to the utmost the energy and ability of the men of the party. It was a fight for life and safety."

The post office was little more than a burrow in the everlasting ice, and congested in the extreme. Six other men had to carry on their work in the room while Mr. Anderson was trying to get out collectors' mail on time. The ceiling leaked in 15 places when the "postmaster" sought to get enough heat to keep the ink warm enough to flow in the cancelling machine.

The work finally got under way. Mountains of mail had to be handled. Mr. Anderson did not average more than one hour's sleep out of 24. As rapidly as the mail was canceled it was tied up in waterproof packages and put into cartons. Then it was placed in double mail sacks of the strongest construction to protect the envelopes. The last piece of mail was finally finished just four hours before the time set for departure for home.

Again quoting Mr. Anderson: "During the few days I was in Little America nearly five miles of ice had broken off the edge of the barrier and through this the gallant Bear of Oakland was trying to push its way to the solid ice on which I stood. I was alone at the time with my little mountain of mail and equipment. Time and again the Bear would attempt to get to me, but was forced back continually by the loose ice. I waited 26 hours without food or water, there on the edge of the ice barrier, with nothing under me but the depth of the Ross Sea, with the ice upon which I stood crumbling away. This was one of the hardest trials of the entire trip. The mail was finally placed aboard ship and we headed for the long journey back to civilization.

Each cover of that Antarctic mail traveled more than 6,000 miles to Little America—12,000 miles for the round trip—at a cost to the collector of a three-cent stamp for each envelope.

Nov. 22, 1935 found Mr. Anderson canceling 110,000 covers for the collectors. The event was the first official air mail flight of the trans-Pacific Clipper Ship carrying covers franked with the new, attractive 25-cent air mail stamps, designed by President Roosevelt. It is predicted, by philatelists, that the 25-cent air mail stamps, uncanceled, within 15 years, will sell for about $5 each.

Milk-Ice Cream Concerns Indicted On Trust Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

covered a period from January, 1935, up to the present, and added:

The major distributors, the Pure Milk Association, large Middle western marketing group, and the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., carrying out a concerted plan and agreement, met jointly at divers times and places in Chicago, where they fixed and agreed upon uniform terms and conditions for the purchase of all fluid milk brought through the Pure Milk Association.

These terms and conditions included provisions as to prices, as to the basis for computing price, as to the classification of milk for the purpose of pricing, as to the quantity of milk to be purchased through the Pure Milk Association, as to the time and place of delivery, as to the time and terms of payment.

Control of Buying Alleged

Beginning in March, 1935, each of the major distributors, the Government charged, acting under the combination alleged, entered into individual agreements with the Pure Milk Association to purchase substantially all of its requirements of fluid milk from the Pure Milk Association. The agreements provided that if the Pure Milk Association sold or caused to be sold fluid milk to any distributor for a lower price than that provided for by the price provisions, the major distributors would be entitled to purchase milk through the Pure Milk Association for the lower price.

The major distributors refused to purchase any fluid milk from any independent producer except at prices based upon the fixed price provisions.

The indictment charged that Dr. Bundesen and his associates, Paul Krueger and William J. Guerin, "in disregard for their lawful duties" as health officials and agents:

Gave preferential treatment in inspecting and approving dairy farms to member-producers and independent producers selling fluid milk to the major distributors at prices fixed and determined.

Indicted Labor leaders included Leslie G. Goudie, Chicago, President of the Joint Council No 25 of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Steve Sumner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, and six other officers of that organization.

Among the Indictments

Six officials and former leaders of the Pure Milk Association, huge Middle Western marketing agency, also were named. They included President John P. Case, of Naperville, Ill., and Don M. Geyer, Boston, former general manager of the Association, now associated with an eastern organization.

The president and nine other officers of the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., Leland Spencer, Arbitrator of Ithaca, N. Y., and W. A. Wentworth, New York City Arbitrator, were others indicted.

The major distributors indicted included:

The Borden Company, New York; Borden-Wieland, Inc., Chicago and New York; Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago: seven other Chicago dairy companies.

Twenty-one individuals named in connection with the major distributor group included:

D. B. Peck, Chicago, President, Bowman Dairy Company, and four other Chicago Bowman executives: H. W. Comfort, New York, Vice-President of the Borden Company in charge of fluid milk operations; S. M. Ross, Columbus Ohio, Midwest District Chairman of the Borden Company; Charles L. Dressel, Chicago, President of the Borden-Wieland Division of the Borden Company: five other Chicago Borden and Borden-Wieland officials; eight Chicago officials of other dairy concerns.

The Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., large Chicago distributors' trade association, and 10 of its officials were indicted, including President Louis Janata, who is also Secretary of the International Dairy Company, Chicago, one of the corporate defendants, and Paul Potter, Executive Secretary of the dealers' group.

The Milk Dealers Bottle Exchange of Chicago was named defendant.

The indictment bearing on the ice cream industry included the following defendants:

National Dairy Products Company, New York; the Borden Company, Fairmont Creamery Company, Omaha, Neb.; Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago; Creameries of America, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Poinsettia Dairy Products, Inc., Tampa, Fla., Abbott's Dairies, Inc., Philadelphia; H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., Boston; Steffen Ice and Ice Cream Company, Wichita, Kan.; Boedeker Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; New Orleans Ice Cream Company, Inc., New Orleans; and the Crescent Creamery Company, St. Paul, Minn.

The International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers with headquarters in Washington, D. C., was named as a corporate defendant. It has approximately 40 state and regional affiliated associations and 400 persons and companies as members.

WPA to Aid Defense Work

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployment relief was in prospect. This year's appropriation, running only to March 1, was $1,425,000,000.

But only half as much—and the cut is hardly likely to go that deep—would be attractive to the Army and Air Corps, which in the past were lucky to get as much as $400,000,000 for all their purposes in the annual budget.

Immediate Action Wanted

It is believed the President wants to begin shifting WPA to national defense as soon as possible, in all probability long before the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1939. Hence the presence at the conference of the Solicitor General, to advise on legal possibilities.

One practical link between WPA and national defense is already announced plans to train youths as mechanics. The personnel is to be taken from the National Youth Administration, an offshoot of WPA, and plants at the New Orleans Navy Yard and the Charleston, W. Va., Armor Plate Factory. About 3,000 boys and young men from NYA are to be given courses as airplane mechancis in the coming months.

How present far-flung efforts to improve national defense work in practice was shown in the announcement of the National Defense Power Committee, on standardization of turbine generators above 10,000 kilowatts capacity. For the first time in the history of the electrical industry, uniform standards are now set up. Their adoption, the report, signed by Government officials and utility heads, says "expected to materially accelerate the construction and erection of generating stations to provide additional supplies of electric energy."

Its Great Advantage

In the past, big turbines and generators have usually been "tailor-made." Quantity methods of production could not be applied. Now, with decision on standard design, the cost and speed of replacement and expansion of equipment is expected to improve substantially.

The report of utility executives and government officials was unanimous. It states:

"It is the intention that the preferred standards agreed upon by representatives of the Government, the manufacturers, and the utilities, will be followed in the building of all new generating stations and in all installations within existing stations. . . ."

This single illustration shows how wide a field is opened—namely, standardization in every degree possible of the American industrial plant. Advantages would be reflected not only in war-time operation, but during peace-time use. It is coordination such as happens in authoritarian countries, but in the United States through agreed cooperation of private executives assisted and stage-managed by government.

Lima Makes Great Preparation For Pan-American Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Delegates and visitors to the eighth Pan-American Conference in December next will discover many changes in this old seat of the viceroys. The Conference itself will be housed in the Congressional Building in the Plaza de la Inquisicion, which, after being left unfinished for several years, has now been completed.

A new Government Palace will also greet visitors. By the time they arrive this will have been completed and fully furnished in the Plaza de Armas. It is a reinforced concrete edifice, to take the place of the old adobe Palace of Pizarro, which had served for the past 400 years. Many regret the passing of the historic palace but Peruvian architects and builders have managed to express a beautiful colonial style in the new building.

The height of the main facade above the plaza is about 80 feet. A Gran Patio de Honor faces the street, enclosed by a high wrought iron fence in front and by the two wings of the Palace each side. The eastern wings will contain the War Ministry and the western the principal reception rooms. The President will live in the central section, containing the principal State reception room—the Salon Dorado—and opening into the historic gardens of the old Palace.

New Civic Center

A new civic center will also be found in the San Martin Plaza, about five blocks to the south of the old Plaza de Armas. But a decade ago this was a waste area. Visitors today will find imposing new business offices. There are only two or three sites remaining and construction proceeds apace on these.

There are many changes taking place. A magnificent new Palace of Justice is going up on the Paseo de la Republica, facing Neptune Park. This $2,000,000 construction will be monumental for Lima. There will be a central tower, 160 feet high. The building, with approximately 150,000 square feet of floor space, will contain the Supreme and Higher and Lower Courts, the national archives office and other administrative dependencies. Private offices will also be available for notaries, lawyers and court workers. Construction has been speeded up by the Benavides Government and it should be ready in a year.

Other buildings, whose planning and financing are complete, are those of the new municipality on the site of the first Cabildo established by Francisco Pizarro, the famous Conquistador, to be terminated by the end of 1939; the Union Club, which is to vacate the ancient Portales de Botoneros colonial building, for another site on the Plaza de Armas; a new Hippodrome; the National Institute of Hygiene, adjoining the Matalechuza Grove on the Salaverry Avenue; and innumerable other official and private buildings, including workers' homes.

Ports Are Dressing Up

Both Lima and Callao, the main maritime port and but a few minutes from the capital, are being beautified in time for the conference. Apart from the new Government Palace and other buildings, the Lima awaiting Pan-American visitors will see the completion of the Paseo de la Republica, extended to the Parque de la Reserva, and the new Wilson and Bolivia Avenues. The street-car route is being relaid to extend wide lawns and flower beds along the Republica Avenue. A new embankment is being laid along the Rimac River. There is to be a modern sports stadium ready to hold 100,000 spectators at an association football championship during conference week. Parks and plazas will be made more beautiful—in some cases completely readorned—and many of the old "anti-aesthetic" porticos of the city demolished. Work is also being pushed on the new grounds around the monument to Jorge Chavez, national air hero.

Improvements to Callao, through which the majority of delegates will pass to Lima, include the construction of a new 120 ft. wide avenue between the port station and the Avenida de la Republica Argentina, thus providing another approach to Lima. Buenos Aires Avenue will be beautified. One and a half million soles have already been voted for improvements in port and capital.

Program

An interesting program of entertainment is being prepared. In addition to the many city excursions to colonial centers in this City of the Kings, there will be numerous automobile trips along the new highways which have been included in the Goverment's three-year program. One of the first trips for the delegates will be along the new highway to Huacho, to Huaura, known as the "cradle of Peruvian independence." There, visitors will be able to stand on the recently-restored balcony from which Bolivar addressed his message to the new nation. There will be visits of historical interest to the ruins of Pachacamac and Cajamarquilla and by rail and road to Infiernillo and Rio Blanco to view the beautiful landscapes of the Upper Andes. Arequipa and Cuzco are being prepared, also, in case friends wish to go further afield after the Conference or make a plane trip there during a recess.

In Magdalena Vieja, there will be collections of the ancient pottery and textile work of the Incans, in the Bolivarian Museum. This was the home of San Martin and Bolivar and used as a summer residence by some of the Viceroys. There will be more colonial relics on view in the former Senate House in the Plaza de la Inquisicion.

Astronomer Finds Bright Wanderer 487,500,000,000,000,000 Miles Away

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—Milton A. Humason turned the 100-inch Mt. Wilson telescope about the sky looking for bright stars of yesterday—those which flare and wane—and found one which apparently had wandered beyond the galaxy.

He said its distance is 25,000 parsecs, another way of saying 487,500,000,000,000,000 miles.

"We were looking for a nova, or exploding star, which a Danish astronomer reported was so bright in 1572 it could be seen in daytime," said Mr. Humason. "We didn't find it, but we did come across this very bright and extremely distant star."

Mr. Humason was testing a theory of Dr. E. A. Milne, Oxford astrophysicist, that after an ordinary star "explodes" it becomes a white dwarf, one of unusually great density.

In exploding, the star hurls out a huge shell of gas so it appears several times its normal size and becomes for a brief time one of the most brilliant stars in the sky. Gradually it fades and returns to approximately its original magnitude or brightness.

Mr. Humason found 15 of these novae which had flared to great brilliance between 1670 and 1920. One, Nova Persei, but 630 parsecs away, was 220 times as dense as the sun, which is a yellow dwarf star. A cubic foot of Nova Persei would weigh 10 tons.

The average for the 15 novae, however, is about three tons to the cubic foot. This appears heavy as compared to the most dense planet, the earth, which averages 344 pounds a cubic foot.

"White dwarfs really give off blue light," said Mr. Humason, "and these old novae have blue light. Thus with the novae giving off blue light and being very dense, my findings would seem to support Dr. Milne's theory that ordinary stars, by exploding become white dwarfs."

Van Maanen's star, heaviest of all white dwarfs, is estimated by astronomers to weigh seven tons—not to the cubic foot, but—to the cubic inch.

No Compromise on C.I.O. Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to table after Van A. Bittner, District President of the United Mine Workers and a Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, argued adoption of the Committee's report.

"While we want and desire an honorable peace with the A. F. of L., and want labor unity in the United States, that is not the paramount question before this convention," Mr. Bittner declared.

The paramount question, he said, is the real establishing of the C. I. O., and "organizing the unorganized workers of the country."

"Then," added Mr. Bittner, "if the A. F. of L. wants a unified labor movement, let them say to C. I. O. we want unified labor as the C. I. O. does without destroying a single labor union in this country."

Sidney Hillman, head of the powerful Clothing Workers Union, told the 500 delegates the C. I. O.'s position was no different than a year ago.

"Our only guilt was that we were not satisfied to sit back and accept the position of being a labor movement weak and ineffective and in the process of disintegration," he said.

The Committee report stated that "the committee of the A. F. of L. refused to agree to either of (C. I. O.'s) points and insisted the method of procedure be:

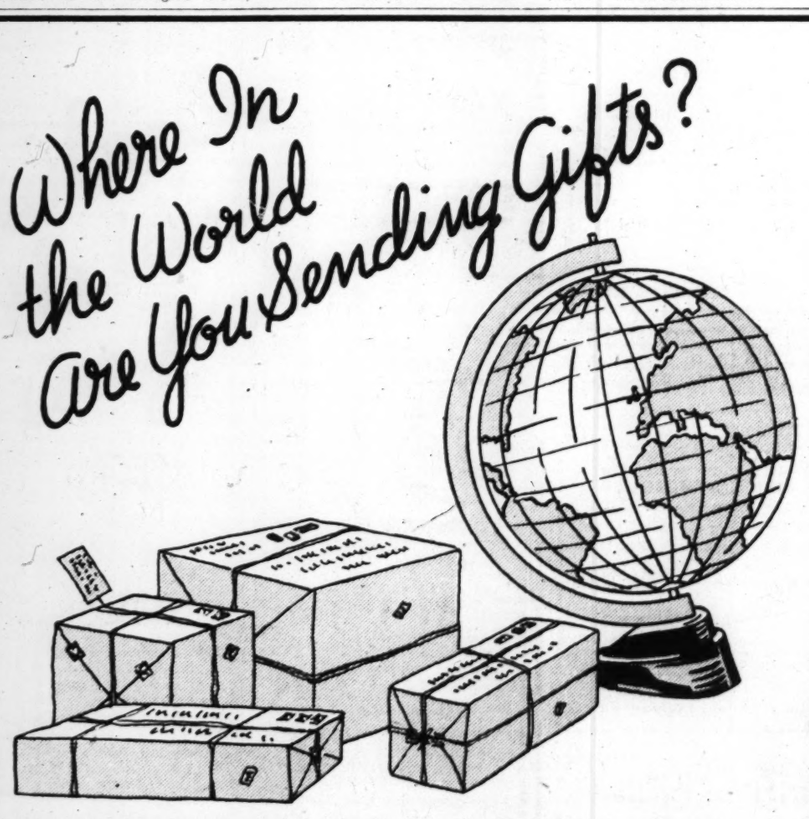
"The original C. I. O. affiliated unions would be readmitted into the A. F. of L., on the basis of their original charters. Further, the remaining unions affiliated to the C. I. O. would have to meet in conference with the representatives of all the craft organizations of the A. F. of L. which claimed jurisdiction over employees in the industries involved.

Authority Lacking

"The A. F. of L. committee stated neither the committee nor any other body of the A. F. of L., had the right or authority to waive jurisdictional claims of any one of the craft unions of the A. F. of L., for any industry."

President Roosevelt's message to the convention was his second in recent weeks and substantially the same as that sent to the A. F. of L. convention in Houston, Texas, where it was received without demonstration.

"If the great gains already made are to be consolidated, for the benefit of the workers as well as the management," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "it is essential that there be cooperation among wage-earning groups and because of this, I venture to express the hope, as I did to the American Federation of Labor, that every possible door of access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor in the United States be left open."



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Dates of the Latest Christmas Mail Boats

* * *

FROM NEW YORK

Argentina	Dec. 3	Hungary	Dec. 10
Azores Islands	Nov. 26	India	Nov. 26
Bahamas	Dec. 19	Italy	Dec. 14
Barbados	Dec. 10	Jamaica	Dec. 17
Belgium	Dec. 16	Martinique	Dec. 10
Bermuda	Dec. 17	Netherlands	Dec. 16
Bolivia	Dec. 2	Newfoundland	Dec. 17
Brazil	Dec. 10	Poland	Dec. 16
British Isles	Dec. 16	Puerto Rico	Dec. 17
Bulgaria	Dec. 10	Scandinavia	Dec. 10
Canal Zone	Dec. 17	South Africa	Nov. 26
Cape Verde	Nov. 26	Spain, Portugal	Dec. 16
Ceylon	Nov. 26	Switzerland	Dec. *6
Cuba	Dec. 20	Syria	Dec. 10
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 16	Trinidad	Dec. 10
France	Dec. 16	Turkey	Dec. 16
Germany	Dec. 16	U. S. S. R.	Dec. 10
Greece	Dec. 10	Venezuela	Dec. 17
Guianas	Dec. 2	Virgin Isles	Dec. 15
		Yugoslavia	Dec. 10

FROM PACIFIC PORTS

Australia	Nov. 22	Netherlands Indies	Nov. 26
China	Dec. 2	New Zealand	Dec. 4
Japan	Dec. 5	Philippines	Nov. 26
Hawaii	Dec. 16	Straits Settlements	Nov. 26
Manchuria	Nov. 26		

G. O. P. in Indiana Seeking Recount In U. S. Senatorial Vote

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Republicans and Democrats marshaled respective forces Nov. 14 in Indiana's jig-saw puzzle political scramble—the G. O. P. seeking to extend its comeback by calling for recounts in at least six counties and the cohorts of the rooster planning measures to protect slim margins of victory in the U. S. Senatorial and some state races.

Republican State Chairman Archie N. Bobbitt appealed to party leaders and editors then followed with telegraphic requests to each of the State's 92 county chairmen, asking for funds to finance a recount of ballots in the U. S. Senate race.

Mr. Bobbitt's action was authorized in a special session of the G. O. P. State Committee which met here Nov. 13. The State Chairman received also authority to send investigators into the counties to assemble information and obtain affidavits from citizens relative to what he said was "vote manipulation."

Meanwhile Senator Frederick Van Nuys who, on the basis of unofficial tabulation leads Raymond E. Willis, his Republican opponent, by only 5,992 votes, broke his silence with a prepared statement.

Senator Van Nuys said, in part, "I have no knowledge of the existence of any irregularities or fraud in the election. I tried to conduct my campaign honestly. . . .

"It is not my desire to retain the high office to which I have been elevated if my opponent can establish that he was in fact chosen, but I have the right to insist that the issue be decided by an investigation before the body established to decide the controversy."

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The Home Forum

Over the Garden Wall

I OFTEN wonder why other people's gardens always look better to me than my own. I used to think that it was because they *were* really better; and, although I still suspect that they are, I am becoming convinced that it is otherness and not quality that determines my impression of them. I am pretty sure that it is just one more case to prove that, over the garden wall, the fairest flower of all is inevitably blooming. The reason for my conviction is that I have discovered the same strange myopia in other people in regard to my own garden.

Men wise about the ways of human thought probably have some logical explanation for the yearning with which we look across into other gardens. They may call it a feeling of inferiority, or of egotism, or perhaps a form of acquisitiveness. They may label it a zeal for perfection. I doubt if they would be so obvious as to call it the simple recognition of plain fact.

Let them name it what they will, I know what I see. Now that gardens are part of last year's leaves, and there is no zeal of creation to cloud my vision, I can look in retrospect at my neighbors' gardens and my own and see them as they were.

⁂

THERE IS NO barrier between the next lot and mine, nothing but a difference in the cut of the grass to mark the line. Beyond that simple boundary I see, in their proper seasons, the long rose-colored pendules of bleeding heart that grows strong and tall; battalions of tulips in rose and copper; pansies that keep brave show till late summer; fragrant verbenas; deep purple petunias; noble lilies—Lilium Regale; all growing in what seems to me unlabored profusion, like a free gift of nature.

Then I look to the rear of my patch, where a stone wall marks the line of another neighbor's garden. Beyond the wall are roses, some of them blooming in single silken perfection, others in great masses of crimson and pink along white trellises. Still farther away, as I look toward the holdings of my third and fourth neighbors, I see, in memory, patches of sunshine that are yellow primroses, columbines that send up clustered spikes beside which my own are nothing, and long borders of pale iris and lemon lilies beneath the old pear tree.

I am sincerely grateful for the arrangement of our house lots which makes it possible for us to see one another's gardens; but within that enjoyment is a small cankerworm of discontent that never, in spite of all my efforts, can I award myself even the lowest prize.

⁂

ESPECIALLY I HAVE in mind a bed of marigolds, calendulas, and gladioli grown by my neighbor on the north. Those plants thrive, by grace of sun and moisture, on nothing better than a cinder pile. Casually some evening in early summer, Neighbor digs the holes and puts in his gladiolus bulbs, and sets out a boxful of marigolds and calendulas from the florist. That is all there is to it, as far as I know; except that, while my marigolds are industriously running to foliage and my gladioli have not yet shown a bud, the cinder pile is a glory of gold and yellow, mingled with the slender apricot and tawny spikes of a special kind of gladioli about which Neighbor holds secret knowledge.

There is no end to what these neighbors seem able to do. I pause to take a moment's comfort with a carpet of thyme that I call my rock garden and over the zooming bees I see a garden that, literally planted on a ledge, grows flamboyant with coreopsis and deep red lilies. No need to ask how that was accomplished. Application of loam and fertilizers, work with spade and hoe and cultivator, discriminating use of water, hand work of the most patient and unstinted kind have had their just reward.

I get great delight out of looking at these gardens all around me; but, when I turn and cast my eyes upon my own, my pleasure is a little strained. I had a few Canterbury Bells this summer that, in a frugal manner, consented to blossom; but I'd like a garden where Canterbury Bells grow bigger and better, like huge cups and saucers of pink porcelain. I also had a little mat of poppies, very gay and bright and industrious about their blossoming, but one of my neighbors flaunted a field of them. I wonder if my feeling about that bears analysis. Is it horrid pea-green envy, or is it praiseworthy ambition? At any rate, I plan to have more poppies next year.

⁂

IT IS ONLY fair to say that the imperfections in a garden show less when seen at long range. This is especially true of gardens that produce their effect by means of masses of color. Gardeners who plot their beds and borders for massed color, so much yellow here, a splotch of white there, a blue area and a red, must surely get their chief pleasure in the praises of those who gaze from afar; because the owner's close-up of such arrangements is less rewarding than it would have been if he had gone in for single perfect plants. When I am actually in a garden, I know of nothing that gives me more delight than to look closely at individual flowers, to gaze into the chalice of a pastel-hued hollyhock, or study the markings in the throat of a delphinium.

⁂

THE DISPOSITION TO compare our own gardens unfavorably with others is identical with that which makes us look with so much enthusiasm at other people's jobs and the manners of other people's children. The shipping-clerk who sits up nights studying mechanical engineering, the busboy who takes correspondence courses in short-story writing, the author who turns farmer, the housekeeper who thinks a stenographer is fortunate with her weekly pay envelope, and the schoolteacher who thinks homemaking is her true vocation, all these ought to be able to understand how I feel about my neighbors' gardens.

It is the same way, too, about the place where you stop for a picnic lunch. You keep on riding until you seem to be hanging in space between a forgotten breakfast and a never-never luncheon, and at last you secure a reluctant majority vote from your companions to stop somewhere. Anywhere, so long as it means a meal. After that is over, you resume your journey; and what do you see at every curve in the road but perfect picnic places, cool, clean, shady, and retired.

⁂

THERE IS A worthy desire for perfection at the root of all this; the instinct of the pure artist, to give it its due value. There is nothing utilitarian about our criticism of our own gardens, but an honest wish to make them better.

Of course, in my own case, I know that my neighbors' gardens are better. There is no false modesty about that, but cold fact. That is why it always seems so strange to me when a neighbor says, in accents of unmistakable sincerity: "Oh, if only plants would do as well in my garden as they do in yours!"

WINNIFRED KING RUGG



By Courtesy of the Leicester Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRLS SEWING: *A Painting by Sir William Rothenstein*

PROBABLY no other contemporary English artist is so widely represented in public galleries, both at home and abroad, as is Sir William Rothenstein. He is best known for his fine portrait drawings—the first series of which he made when he was at Oxford in his early twenties.

Sir William Rothenstein, who is a native of Bradford, studied art at the Slade School in London and at Julian's Academy in Paris. He has held many official posts in the world of art. He was Professor of Civic Art in Sheffield for many years and for fifteen years was Principal of the Royal College of Art. He was at one time a Trustee of the Tate Gallery in London; and it is interesting to note that his son, a well-known writer on art, has recently been appointed Director and Keeper of this popular gallery.

Sir William Rothenstein is also an author, who some years ago published his memories in two delightful volumes. He has also written a life of Goya, and "A Plea for a Wider Use of Artists and Craftsmen."

The Old Barn

FOR many weeks there have been great discussions in the village about the old barn. The authorities could not decide whether to take it down and widen the road, or to leave it and make a by-pass. Today comes reprieve for the old barn, at which everyone rejoices.

Through many centuries the old barn, standing four-square on the fringe of the village, has weathered the storms of winter and the scorching noons of high summer. Brooding and beautiful, an integral part of the landscape, it seems merely to have acquired a venerable dignity. Its roof is starred with gaily-colored lichens, green and gold, rusty and brown, for which the red tiles provide an excellent foil.

Under its sheltering eaves many generations of swallows have built their cup-shaped nests of mud and straw, reared many families, and greeted the summer dawns with their happy twittering. In the winter an old owl finds safe lodging on a rafter, his plump body curtained by cobwebs which hang from the roof. By day he sleeps, paying little attention to what happens within the four walls; but by night he regards it as his duty to protect the farmer's property, the animals' fodder and grain from the depredations of rats and mice. A sturdy old veteran, indeed!

Time was when only farm wagons leisurely wended their way along the road by the barn, or perhaps men on horses or village lads on their bicycles; but now the motor cars purr by, and the lorries rattle along in the night with their loads for London or the north. But these signs of modern hurry and bustle fail to detract from the dignity of the old barn, which remains to delight those who value such links with England's mellow past.

November Finale

THE salvia
completes the closing cadence
of the autumn's splendor
with a crashing chord of scarlet—
tonic, triumphant.

ANNA STANTON LAY

The Benefits of Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE it is learned that the basic cause for gratitude is the spiritual fact that man is the son of God, made in His image and likeness. God being the only creator, He made all that was made. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). Because God saw that everything He made was good, it follows that God's man knows only good.

The material senses would counterfeit the spiritual creation and present a kind of man who sees evil—sin, disease, and death. But Christ, Truth, in Christian Science, exposes this illusion, clears away the mental mist, and reveals the perfect man of God's creating.

Everything in God's creation is continually praising and glorifying Him. To be grateful, then, is divinely natural. The need for praise and gratitude to God is as urgent today as when the Psalmist sang his beautiful and enduring refrain (Psalms 107:8), "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

True gratitude is the recognition of God's all-power and ever-present goodness; and it is wide enough to embrace within itself appreciation for the unfoldment and fruition of every right idea. The gratitude that turns in loving thankfulness to God for His goodness, and also rejoices in the good achieved by others, is activity of the highest order.

Jesus proved his gratitude to God when he fed the five thousand with five barley loaves and two small fishes, for it is recorded that "they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks" (John 6:23). At the grave of Lazarus, Jesus gave thanks to the Father before he called him to come forth. "And he that was dead came forth" (John 11:44).

Christian Science reveals to humanity the priceless worth of gratitude. Mary Baker Eddy makes the following statements on page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." She also says: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." From this we see that gratitude opens the way for more of good to appear in human consciousness and in human experience.

The following passage of Scripture indicates the rich rewards of gratitude (Malachi 3:10): "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." In the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 595), Mrs. Eddy includes "gratitude" in her definition of "tithe." We see, then, that gratitude embraces both giving and receiving, and our blessings are not greater in number nor richer in quality than are the tithes of gratitude to God we bring into the storehouse of our consciousness.

A grateful heart is unselfish and kind, and gives for the joy of giving—for the joy of praising God and blessing all mankind. The glorious light of gratitude illumines all who express it with loveliness, joy, usefulness, and abundance. There is no cramping or crowding in gratitude, no clamoring for recognition, place, or work, for in God's creation all are under the government and control of Love, impartial and infinite. The light of true spiritual gratitude dispels the darkness of resentment, criticism, accusation, and condemnation—those unlovely thoughts which, if persistently indulged, claim to manifest themselves as poverty, sickness, war, destruction.

Gratitude, acknowledging the all-encircling love of God, brings to the weary one poise and calm and rest. Gratitude enables us to know that good is, and is now, and never to fear that good will cease or that Love will fail.

It may seem easy to be grateful for the so-called larger blessings when all goes well; but in the darker hours, when storms of error rage or threaten, the persistent giving of gratitude for all the so-called little things that minister to our good along the way becomes a wellspring of peace and joy, well-being and prosperity. There is joy in gratefully giving or receiving a friendly smile, a word of encouragement or appreciation. There is inspiration and happiness in being grateful to God for the promise found in the beauty of the flowers and the trees, and the songs of birds. Gratitude always multiplies the true sense of beauty and the blessings.

A dictionary gives a definition of gratitude as "a warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor, prompting one to repay a favor; thankfulness." Endless gratitude is due to Christ Jesus, who taught mankind the way of eternal life; and to humanity's great benefactor in our day, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. True gratitude brings forth its own evidence in achievement, and its own proof in better lives. Are not these worth-while benefits?

May we ever remember to be grateful that God is good, and that good is the only power, destroying the belief in evil, here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Die Segnungen der Dankbarkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt man verstehen, daß die Grundursache zur Dankbarkeit die geistige Tatsache ist, daß der Mensch der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis gemachte Sohn Gottes ist. Da Gott der einzige Schöpfer ist, hat Er alles gemacht, was gemacht ist. „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut" (1. Mose 1, 31). Weil Gott sah, daß alles, was Er machte, sehr gut war, kann der Mensch Gottes nur das Gute kennen.

Die materiellen Sinne möchten die geistige Schöpfung nachahmen und einen Menschen darbieten, der Böses—Sünde, Krankheit und Tod—sieht. Aber Christus, die Wahrheit, stellt diese Trugvorstellung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft bloß, vertreibt den mentalen Nebel und enthüllt den vollkommenen Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes.

Alles in Gottes Schöpfung lobpreist und verherrlicht Ihn unaufhörlich. Dankbar sein ist also göttlich natürlich. Gott lobpreisen und Ihm danken, ist heute so dringend nötig wie einst, als der Psalmist seinen herrlichen und unvergänglichen Lobgesang immer wiederholte (Ps. 107, 8): „Die sollen dem Herren danken für seine Güte und für seine Wunder, die er an den Menschenkindern tut".

Wahre Dankbarkeit ist die Erkenntnis der Allmacht und der allgegenwärtigen Güte Gottes, und sie ist groß genug, den Dank für die Entfaltung und die Reife jeder rechten Idee in sich zu schließen. Die Dankbarkeit, die sich in liebevoller Erkenntlichkeit Gott und Seiner Güte zuwendet und sich auch über das von anderen vollbrachte Gute freut, ist Tätigkeit höchster Art.

Jesus bewies seine Dankbarkeit gegen Gott, als er die Fünftausend mit fünf Gerstenbroten und zwei kleinen Fischen speiste; denn es ist berichtet, daß „sie das Brot gegessen hatten durch des Herrn Danksagung" (Joh. 6, 23). Am Grabe des Lazarus dankte Jesus dem Vater, ehe er Lazarus herauskommen hieß. „Und der Verstorbene kam heraus" (Joh. 11, 44).

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt der Menschheit den unschätzbaren Wert der Dankbarkeit. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt auf Seite 3 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Dankbarkeit ist weit mehr als eine Dankesäußerung in Worten. Taten drücken mehr Dankbarkeit aus als Worte". Ferner sagt sie: „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangen Gute? Dann werden wir uns die Segnungen, die wir haben, zunutze machen und dadurch geschickt werden, mehr zu empfangen". Hieraus ersehen wir, daß Dankbarkeit den Weg bereitet, daß im menschlichen Bewußtsein und in der menschlichen Erfahrung mehr Gutes zum Vorschein kommt.

Folgende Bibelstelle läßt den reichen Lohn der Dankbarkeit erkennen (Mal. 3, 10): „Bringet aber die Zehnten ganz in mein Kornhaus, auf daß in meinem Hause Speise sei, und prüfet mich hierin, spricht der Herr Zebaoth, ob ich euch nicht des Himmels Fenster auftun werde und Segen herabschütten die Fülle". Im Glossarium in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 595) erwähnt Mrs. Eddy auch die „Dankbarkeit" in ihrer Bestimmung des Begriffs „der Zehnte". Wir sehen also, daß Dankbarkeit Geben und Nehmen in sich schließt, und unsere Segnungen sind weder zahlreicher noch wertvoller als die Zehnten der Dankbarkeit gegen Gott, die wir in das Kornhaus unseres Bewußtseins bringen.

Ein dankbares Herz ist selbstlos und freundlich und gibt aus Freude am Geben—aus Freude, Gott zu lobpreisen und die ganze Menschheit zu segnen. Das herrliche Licht der Dankbarkeit erleuchtet alle, die sie ausdrücken, mit Lieblichkeit, Freude, Nützlichkeit und Fülle. In der Dankbarkeit gibt es keine Hemmung, kein Drängen, kein Hasten und Jagen nach Anerkennung, Stellung oder Arbeit; denn in Gottes Schöpfung sind alle unter der Regierung und Obhut der unparteiischen und unendlichen Liebe. Das Licht wahrer geistiger Dankbarkeit vertreibt die Finsternis des Grolls, des Tadels, der Anklage und der Verdammung—jener lieblosen Gedanken, die sich als Armut, Krankheit, Krieg und Zerstörung bekunden, wenn ihnen beharrlich gefrönt wird.

Dankbarkeit, die die allumfassende Liebe Gottes anerkennt, bringt den Mühseligen Gleichmut, Ruhe und Frieden. Dankbarkeit befähigt uns zu wissen, daß das Gute besteht und zwar jetzt, und sie läßt uns nie befürchten, daß das Gute aufhören oder daß die Liebe versagen wird.

Es mag leicht scheinen, für die sogenannten größeren Segnungen dankbar zu sein, wenn alles gut geht; aber in den dunkleren Stunden, wenn Irrtumsstürme toben oder drohen, wird beharrliches Danksagen für alle sogenannten kleinen Dinge, die zu unserem Wohl dienen, eine Quelle des Friedens und der Freude, des Wohlergehens und des Gedeihens. Es bereitet Freude, einen freundlichen Blick, ein Wort der Ermutigung oder der Anerkennung dankbar zu geben oder zu empfangen. Dankbarkeit gegen Gott für die Verheißung, die in der Schönheit der Blumen und der Bäume und im Gesang der Vögel zum Ausdruck kommt, erfüllt uns mit Inspiration und Freudigkeit. Dankbarkeit mehrt stets den wahren Schönheitssinn und die Segnungen.

Eine Wörterbucherklärung für Dankbarkeit lautet: „Ein warmes und freundliches Gefühl gegen einen Wohltäter, das einen veranlaßt, eine Gefälligkeit zu erwidern; Erkenntlichkeit". Endlose Dankbarkeit gebührt Christus Jesus, der der Menschheit den Weg zum ewigen Leben gewiesen hat, und der großen Wohltäterin der Menschheit in unserer Zeit, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy. Wahre Dankbarkeit macht sich durch Vollbringen kund und erbringt ihren Beweis durch besseres Leben. Sind dies nicht erstrebenswerte Segnungen?

Laßt uns immer eingedenk sein, daß wir dankbar sein sollten, daß Gott gut ist, und daß das Gute die einzige Macht ist, die den Glauben an das Böse hier und jetzt vernichtet!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Blue Woodpile

CRAVING the tonic of October air, we walked forth, my friend and I, one crisp morning, and soon left the highway to seek the charm of the woods. Right away we came upon a chattering brook, hurrying over its stony bed and past our loitering feet with the gayest abandon, and apparently no thought yet of winter's approach. So contagious was its mood that we broke into laughter and the cheeriest of conversation as we continued our way.

A few steps, and we stopped in sudden amazement at sight of a *blue woodpile!* No less. Never before had we encountered *true blue* in wood. A grayish cast, to be sure, but a real blue. There was no one at hand to question, "What sort of tree is this? Poplar, Beech?" The wood-cutters had left this gem of a woodpile, and gone further into the wood.

Here was a stranger, and an intriguing one. This pile would ornament many a setting. Particularly a hearth where ornamental logs are kept but never lighted. Such a fireplace is not mine. Its throat is black with soot from many a roaring fire. I wondered if blue wood such as this, kindled, would burst into bluish flame; and whether the smoke drifting up the chimney would be grayish-blue. I should like to return to the wood in December and see the blue woodpile against new-fallen snow.

Once Toscanini Conducted by Candlelight

WE OFTEN heard Toscanini conduct by invitation the Rome Philharmonic Orchestra, but once under such unusual circumstances that it would be a pity not to record it. I do not think anyone else has already done so. It was some time just before the outbreak of Fascism, during the period of ferment when one strike and act of sabotage succeeded another. As we sat there listening to the music the electric light suddenly went out; the workmen at the power-station at Terni had decided to make a demonstration. Since it was a Sunday afternoon there was no possibility of doing anything about it in a hurry. True, the members of the orchestra tried in the first minutes to go on playing, but of course it fell to pieces when they could not see the conductor's movements.

Meanwhile, nobody wanted to go home, particularly as they were just coming to the Wagner part of the programme, and the Italians had still an undiminished liking for that music. Toscanini used to score greater triumphs with it than with any other. . . . But when the perplexity and the indignant hum were at their height, a resolute lady stood up on her chair. She was the daughter of the largest candle-maker in Rome and now shouted that if some car-owner would go home with her she would give them candles enough to let the concert go forward. After half an hour's expectant interval they came back, and then they called for a hundred volunteers from among the students of both sexes in the gallery. These placed themselves between the music-stands with long wax candles in their hands as living candlesticks.

Toscanini himself needed no music, he conducted as usual by heart, but the movements of his hands had to be visible by the members of the orchestra so candles were placed close together round his desk. He looked like the image of a favourite saint in a dim church.

Before long it became so hot that the maestro had to shed his coat, and then he stood in his shirt-sleeves and conducted Karfreitagszauber, the overture to Tristan and the Liebestod, and never have I heard them sound like that. We had a strong feeling that only thus ought these stupendous compositions to be played, with the audience invisible in the darkness and flickering church candles on the platform.

Their warmth must have spread even to the hearts of the conductor and the orchestra, for never before nor since have I heard Toscanini so subjectively emotional. There was the same difference in his performance during the first and second halves of the concert as between the cold and perfect radiance of electric light and those guttering, warmly alive wax candles.—From "Further," by AMELIE POSSE-BRÄZDOVA, translated from the Swedish by Claude Napier. (New York: Dutton.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938

Labor Unions To Keep Watch On State House

Representatives of three big groups looking to Saltonstall to fulfill his pledges to Labor.

Labor unions in the big industrial State of Massachusetts will be represented on Beacon Hill next year by three large federations, instead of the one traditionally speaking for the workers.

While labor organizations all opposed Leverett Saltonstall, the successful Republican nominee for Governor, in the campaign, they are counting on his labor pledges and those of the Republican platform for a friendly reception next January.

Instead of there being merely the State Federation of Labor, consisting of A. F. L. unions, an organization that has been influential at the State House for most of its 51 years of existence, there will also be on the Hill the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, established just a year ago and consisting of C. I. O. unions, and the State Branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League, formed a few months ago and representing C. I. O., A. F. L. and independent unions.

Each of these groups will watch the policies of Mr. Saltonstall and of the Legislature to see whether they carry out their campaign statements tending to indicate that the Republican Party has been liberalized and now is sympathetic with union labor.

On the actions, rather than the words, of these leaders will depend whether the unions snipe at the new Governor during his two-year term of office and whether they oppose his re-election or remain neutral in the election in 1940.

An indication of an interest in organized labor coming already from Mr. Saltonstall is his recognition of the C. I. O. as well as the A. F. of L., as speaking for Massachusetts workers. This has brought approval from both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. representatives.

As head of Boston's Community Fund campaign earlier this year, he invited both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders to campaign luncheons. This contrasted with the policy of the present Democratic Governor, Charles F. Hurley, who consistently refused to recognize the C. I. O. in any way.

Frank J. Manning, Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, announced today in Pittsburgh, where he is attending the C. I. O. Constitutional Convention, that he had sent the following telegram to Mr. Saltonstall:

"Labor's Non-Partisan League congratulates you on your opportunity to fulfill your pledge to give Massachusetts a progressive, humane administration and we promise our sincere co-operation towards that objective."

Mr. Manning is one of the labor leaders who will appear on Beacon Hill during the coming year. He is also New England Director of the C. I. O.-Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The other union spokesmen will be Kenneth I. Taylor, youthful and highly-respected Secretary Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, representing about 200,000 members; Michael F. Widman, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, representing about 125,000 members, and Daniel J. Boyle, Secretary of the latter organization. Mr. Widman is New England Director of the C. I. O. miscellaneous unions and Mr. Boyle is an officer of the C. I. O. Leather Workers Union.

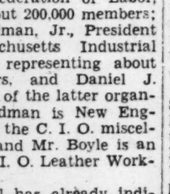
Mr Saltonstall has already indicated he may appoint a labor secretary to contact the union officers, but some of the leaders feel they would prefer to have the Governor-elect ask them to confer with him personally regarding his labor policies.

The division of labor into three groups in Massachusetts is a result of the rapid growth of union organizations under the encouragement of the New Deal and of the split that developed in union ranks two years ago as a result of formation of the C. I. O.

Since the validation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act by the United States Supreme Court, the A. F. L. has gained membership in the skilled trades, while the C. I. O. has organized new industries such as steel, rubber and automobiles and formed rival unions in such fields as textiles and shoes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly lower temperature tonight, near or slightly below freezing; not quite so cold Thursday; moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except probably light snow flurries in north portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except snow flurries in north and central portion tonight; rising temperatures Thursday.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except light snow flurries in west portion tonight; slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; rising temperatures Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, shifting to northwest tonight; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	33	Minneapolis	10	10
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	38	34	New York	38	36
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	34	26	Philadelphia	40	40
Kansas City	38	36	St. Louis	44	42
Los Angeles			San Francisco	56	56
Miami	70	68	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 15.
B—Minimum, Nov. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:23 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 6:01 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:53 p. m.

New England Apple Crop Set at 6,447,000 Bushels

Boston News Today

Apple Crop Above Oct. 1 Estimates

Better than expected, the total apple crop in New England, estimated as of Nov. 1, was 6,447,000 bushels, according to figures published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture today.

While this is slightly above the farmers' estimate of 6,186,000 bushels as of Oct. 1, following the Sept. 21 hurricane, it is 32 per cent less than the 1937 crop and 19 per cent lower than the 10-year average. The 1937 figure was 9,458,000 bushels and the 10-year average, 7,945,000 bushels.

It is likely, according to the Department of Agriculture report, that considerable quantities of apples will be a total loss. Only 49 per cent of the McIntosh crop was harvested Nov. 1, compared to 68 per cent a year ago, and 54 per cent of the Baldwins, compared to 57 per cent Nov. 1, 1937.

Mercury Plays With 33 Above

Boston's two weeks of warm spell, which saw flowers burst into bloom and downtown shoppers appear hatless and coatless, was officially ended last night when thermometers in the city dropped to 33 degrees.

Accompanying this first definite sign of winter, were reports of snow flurries in northern New England, amounting to four inches in parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, and traces at Concord, N. H., and Fitchburg, Mass.

Throughout the Greater Boston area, in which the temperature had ranged in the 70's for several days, thermometers dropped to freezing and below.

The forecast includes generally fair weather, without much change in temperature, for today and tomorrow.

Optical Workers' Strike Is Settled

A four-weeks' strike of 70 optical workers ended this morning when an agreement was reached between four Boston wholesalers and the Optical Workers Local Union 20,701, A. F. L., James A. Beattie, Business Agent of the Union, announced.

The agreement provides "ideal conditions" and is "very satisfactory all around," Mr. Beattie declared. It continues the 40-hour week and provides seniority rights and no discrimination. The optical firms are the American, Colonial, Wilson & Halford, and Chaffin, of Boston.

Insurance Act Hearing Goes Over

The scheduled reopening of the hearing on the insurance company drive to force savings bank life insurance to be limited to $3,000 on any one person was postponed today until next Monday morning, when both proponents and opponents of the limitation requested additional time to prepare their cases.

Although the hearing room at the State House was crowded with interested spectators, neither John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association which is seeking limitation, nor James B. Brown, opposing the measure in behalf of the 24 savings banks which underwrite savings bank life insurance, was ready to present arguments.

Wasted Storm Funds Charged

Assistant Attorney-General Edward O. Proctor said today that he would "take under consideration" the charges of several Massachusetts nurserymen who asserted that State funds were being wasted in the name of hurricane repairs to State buildings.

It is understood Mr. Proctor will seek to get in touch with Attorney General Paul A. Dever who is in Bermuda on vacation. Officials of the Governor's Office and Executive Council said no complaints had been made to them as yet. The charges were that at some institutions, where storm damage was slight, new shrubs were being planted wholesale to use up the State appropriation.

End to Unofficial 'Carvings' Sought

An ingenious device to protect the Boston Customs House from unauthorized inscriptions carved by visitors to the observation platform on the twenty-fifth floor has been worked out by custodians of the building.

Recently, the walls from the 25th floor up to the peak were cleaned with live steam and the names removed. Custodians of the building felt the artistic appearance of the place was much improved.

The similarity to a hotel register, however, gave the custodians an idea: and today they announced that a large book is to be placed on the twenty-fifth floor with a sign above it, reading, "Please Register."

Contest for Speaker Stirs Vermont's Political Interest

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 15—With the election only a week in the past, political interest has already turned to speculation on potential candidates for speaker of the lower house of Vermont's General Assembly.

Already Representatives Oscar L. Shepard of Hardwick and F. Ray Kyser, of Chelsea, have indicated they will seek the post. Both are Republicans and veteran legislators. Both, also, are lawyers by profession. In the background, however, but uncommitted on the subject are Asa Bloomer, Former States Attorney of Rutland County, Representative from West Rutland and John Gordon, the Mayor of Barre and nominal leader of the Democratic bloc in the house, which has been whittled down from the 50-odd members of the 1937 legislature.

Veteran Assembly

In the Senate, when the General Assembly meets early in January, will be found a predominantly veteran group of legislators. The Republicans will outnumber the Democrats, 23 to 7, a loss of one seat for the minority party. Six of the Senate membership were in the House last year, 12 were re-elected and eight others have had legislative experience.

A recapitulation of the election results shows that the Democratic Party was set back more than 10 years on the basis of last Tuesday's results. In recent elections there has been a growing number of Democratic votes, or at least of independent votes in that column. The tide has turned more than ever Republican in this perennially Republican State.

Improving Conditions

Indication of improving business conditions in Vermont was given this week in the report of the Vermont State Employment Service which showed that 690 persons were absorbed by private industry during October. This was an increase of 11 per cent over placements made by the service in October, 1937.

A breakdown of the total replacements, all types, revealed that 742 were regular placements lasting more than one month and 372 were temporary placements of less than a month's duration.

Airport Program

A group of prominent White River Valley residents are sponsoring a movement to establish an airport in a location central to several valley communities. Attorney Henry A. Cheney, of Bethel, and Hollister J. Fletcher, of Gaysville, are among those leading the movement to make the White River Valley towns more accessible from the air. A corporation has already been formed with an initial capitalization of $2,500 and a site for the airport has been selected in the town of Granville. Work on the field is being rushed in the hope of making it available for ski enthusiasts.

Recreation Project

Bid of a Manchester, N. H., company for construction of a new recreational field in Montpelier to cost approximately $100,000, was accepted this week by the City Council. The bid will not include construction of the grandstand which was originally proposed. This will be built as a separate project.

Snowshoe Man

W. H. Ketchum sits at his home in Gaysville reading books and magazines about Alaska, the sourdoughs and the white deserts of snow of the great Northwest. If he has one regret, Mr. Ketchum says, it is that he never got to Alaska when he was a young man.

But if Mr. Ketchum never reached the big snow country his handicraft has. He can proudly show you letters from game wardens in Dillingham, Alaska, and from a lady known as "The Bear Huntress of the North" praising his snowshoes made at his shop in Gaysville. For to thousands of people all over northern and western United States and Canada, Mr. Ketchum is known as "the Snowshoe Man." He has been making snowshoes for 40 years.

Six Governors Are Invited To See Auto Show

New production records for 1939 forecast in increased business at trade exhibit.

In recognition of the automobile as a boon to national recovery, the six New England governors are expected to provide the Boston Automobile Show with its biggest day in history by attending the display of 1939 models on Thursday in a group, it was announced today by Show officials.

Coming to Boston to attend the New England Council's annual conference at the Hotel Statler, the Governors will be presented with engraved invitations to help stimulate interest in the Show by putting in an appearance at Mechanics Building on Thursday afternoon and also to express their views on the power behind the automobile industry to move the wheels of recovery.

Wednesday is officially scheduled as Governor's Day at the Show and Gov. Charles F. Hurley has promised to make the annual gubernatorial tour of the hall. But the other Governors will not be in Boston until Thursday morning and hence they will be invited to attend on Thursday, which is Mayor's Day. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is expected to act as official host and escort of the distinguished guests.

Show officials are confident that all Governors will accept the invitation in view of the importance of automobile sales to the nation's business in general.

From the first reports of business trends at the Show, the indications pointed strongly to new high peaks of production for 1939 automobiles. For one, the Noyes Buick Company reported the best business this November in the history of the company. It also reported that October was the best 10th month of the year in history from the standpoint of sales and prospects.

Chevrolet Orders

With a backlog of unfilled orders that increased during the past 10 days by 3,410 units despite a production rate of 25,000 cars and trucks a week, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company today emphasized an up-swing in the automobile industry this fall that forms the basis for widespread predictions that the motorcar is headed for new high production peaks in 1939.

Unfilled orders at this time were figured by W. E. Holler, General Sales Manager for Chevrolet, at 18,000 units more than last year at the same period. Sales of new cars and trucks during the 10-day period following the announcements of new models totaled 25,756 units. Ordinarily the volume of advance orders are considerably depleted during the 10-day period of new business, but in the present instance, unfilled orders have increased to the point where plants cannot keep up with them.

An unusually healthy business outlook was also evident in reports of depleted used car stocks which are 33,700 units lower at this time than last year. This is attributed to last Spring's energetic used-car drive during which Chevrolet dealers sold 49,000 used cars, increasing the daily normal average of sales for that period from 3,804 units to 5,016.

In the past five years under the sales management of Mr. Holler, all sales have totalled 11,837,153 cars and trucks, new and old models included. This is 2,600,000 units better than any other five-year period in the company's history, it was reported.

The New Hudsons

Many visitors are leaving the Automobile Show this year with the remark that "Hudson has the most finished, handiest and smoothest operating automatic gear-shift system on the market." Perhaps the reason is that Hudson was the first automobile to clear the floor of the conventional gear lever and move the control to the steering wheel several years ago.

Hudson has a clutch which makes gear shifting actually automatic excepting in first gear. The selective automatic shift was introduced in 1937 which adds to Hudson's long lists of "firsts" since it introduced the lubricated multiple disc cork insert clutch in 1910.

Since then Hudson claims to have been first in initiating the sedan type of body, the modern high-speed power plant, front fender mounting of tires, automatic positive engine lubrication, low-priced closed body, adjustable individual seats, starter on instrument panel, rear luggage compartment, all-steel bodies, double safety brakes—hydraulic and mechanical reserve—and full three-passenger-width front seats.

This year, Hudson has three lines of new models, the 112 with 86 horsepower, the 118 with 96 horsepower, and the 122, six and eight with 101 and 122 horsepower. All cars now bear the Hudson name and are said to constitute the "outstanding products in the company's 30 years' of operations."

Many Find a Home Here



Living Room at Bethany Union

Union Offers 'Second Home' For Many Girls

In any metropolitan center like Boston, providing real home life for working girls and girl students who are strangers in the city, is a problem. Providing room and board for $7 a week demands that skillful management tackle that problem.

On Worcester Street in the South End is a substantial group of three brick houses, a bit of old Boston, which for nearly half a century has seen economies of the times and bookkeeping balanced to house the hundreds of young women who have lived at Bethany Union.

To this nonsectarian center, a project of the Universalist Alliance, has come Lucy from the Aroostook, Alice from the Pennsylvania mountains, to live within their slender incomes while taking a college or business course or getting a foothold in Boston's business world. Even Miss California drops in occasionally.

One girl came from a Western ranch. During her four years at college she not only made her own clothing but cobbled her shoes.

Another girl arrived with just enough money to carry her through a business course. The Union helped her and today she holds a position of trust in another city.

The Union had its beginning back in 1889. A prominent layman of the Universalist Society, John D. W. Joy, head of a dry goods store, saw the need of some place where working girls could live on a low salary. In days when $7 a week was considered good wages, it was next to impossible for a girl to find a room in decent surroundings and have enough left over for food and clothes. Mr. Joy made an initial gift of $10,000 for a home and other substantial gifts followed. Number 14 Worcester Street was bought and the Union begun.

Numbers 16 and 18 Worcester Street have since been acquired.

Earth's Crust to Fairy Tale Spanned by Harvard Geologist

The Week at Harvard

Memories of Lewis Carroll! Harvard has suddenly discovered a writer of fairy tales in its midst!

Long accustomed to outstanding figures in every known scholastic field, the university on the Charles is somewhat aghast at the discovery of a new type of genius within her walls. The author of "Alice in Wonderland" was a mathematician, and the new Harvard satellite in the same writing field is a research associate in geophysics. His name is Harry Clark, and his initial fairy tale book, "The First Story of the Whale," is being published today.

Most astonishing to faculty and students alike is that Harry Clark is not the sort of man one would expect to produce such writings. For the past six years he has been buried deep in a remote corner of Jefferson Physics Laboratory, working on heat-conductivity in rocks as a part of a study of the actions of the earth's crust. From such a studious and realistic environment he has already produced 32 "papers" on highly technical physics subjects. From this scientific desert there has suddenly blossomed a simple, humorous flower of a book—that is just what Harry Clark has done!

According to the author, the story was composed in 15 minutes one night 10 years ago for his daughter, Mandy, aged four at that time. Mandy insisted on having a new story. Any story which came out of a book she considered an old story, so Harry Clark made one up to her order—a real modern bedtime story. Time and time again, Mandy made her father tell her "the whale story." Its plot is simple. A very human-acting whale playfully disturbs a school of mackerel at the bottom of the ocean. One particular mackerel so resents the whale's rough-housing that he bites the huge mammal's "ear" and refuses to let go. So the whale finally takes him around the world in an effort to get rid of him. At each country the whale says: "Now will you get off?" and the mackerel invariably replies through clenched teeth: "Nope, I like the ride. Giddy up." Finally the two return to the mackerel's home waters where a compromise is reached "and since he was a very wise mackerel, he swam away quickly and hid under a big stone." From this simple groundwork, Mr. Clark has spun a fascinating tale.

Once he had determined to make his story into a book, it took him two months to do the job in his spare time. All of the many color drawings and all of the printing was done by hand, although he never had attempted any free-hand drawing before.

But fairy tales are not Mr. Clark's hobby; they are his relaxation. His hobby is weaving, and he has a real mahogony hand loom on which he has produced over 500 mufflers and other small articles of wearing apparel.

Brandeis Portrait

As a tribute to one of its most illustrious graduates, a portrait of Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis '77 was unveiled yesterday afternoon at a simple ceremony held in the large court room of Langdell Hall at the Harvard Law School.

Charles C. Burlingham '79, former President of the Association of the Bar of New York City, was one of the speakers at the unveiling. He noted that Mr. Justice Brandeis followed the principle that "decisions must be based on the realities of our changing world." The other speaker was Monsignor John A. Ryan, of Catholic University, at Washington. Both were introduced by Prof. Felix Frankfurter, who eulogized the Justice as "the pride of the Harvard Law School."

Dean James M. Landis accepted the portrait from the donors, made up of friends of Mr. Justice Brandeis and law school alumni. The painting was done by Eben F. Comins, of Washington.

Poetry Talks

Professors Frederick C. Packard, Jr. and Raphael Demos, of Harvard will give talks on poetry tomorrow afternoon and evening at the Poetry Room in Widener Library, Harvard.

Recordings of poetry readings by T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost, Archibald MacLeish, and others, will be used by Dr. Packard during a lecture on "The Use of the Phonograph in the Enjoyment of Poetry" in the afternoon. Dr. Demos will speak on "Plato's Theory of Poetry" in the evening lecture.

Hurricane Razes Last Billboards In Vermont Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Nov. 15—Anti-billboard interests in this town are still trying to explain that they had nothing to do with the late September hurricane which descended at a crucial moment in the war against commercial advertising on the highways and wiped out the last two remaining signboards on highways running out of this community.

Two years ago, Springfield was as free from billboards as it now is as a result of the hurricane. Then, in the spring of 1937, according to Horace Brown, chairman of the Vermont Association for Billboard Restriction, today billboard interests suddenly presented the town with seven of the advertisements raised along the beautiful winding country roads. The people who had never seen a billboard in these parts before raised strenuous objections and five of the boards were taken down.

But the battle was still raging over the other two boards when the hurricane settled the issue by ripping the remaining boards off their foundations. That was enough for billboard interests. They have never replaced the billboards. And today the people of Springfield are reciting that old familiar adage about an "ill wind that blows no one any good" and counting their community among the very few in the United States that is not marred by a single billboard.

Chinese Give Way To American Help On the Dollar Line

Chinese stewards and cabin boys—an institution aboard steamers of the famed Dollar Line—are giving way to Americans under the regime of the United States Maritime Commission, now operating the service under the name American President Lines.

Steamer President Van Buren, sailing tonight for New York and then around the world, is minus 39 Chinese, who were paid off and started overland by bus for the Pacific Coast to embark for China. The Maritime Commission rules that the crews of these ships must be all American.

Prior to leaving Boston for the Pacific Coast, the Chinese turned over the bulk of the wages paid them, to the Chinese War Relief Fund, retaining barely enough to carry them through the long trip back to China.

Hope for 'El' Is Thought To Rest in State

Utilities Commissioner urges purchase of stock to eliminate payment of 5 P. C. dividend.

Does ultimate solution of the Boston Elevated's difficulties lie in State ownership?

Abraham C. Webber, public utilities commissioner believes so.

In an interview Mr. Webber insisted that only complete State ownership of the "El" would serve to reduce substantially the deficit that now adds one dollar to the Boston tax rate and slightly larger amounts to the tax rates of Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Medford and Watertown—comprising the Metropolitan district served by the "El."

Mr. Webber, it is recalled, gave original impetus to the call for State ownership in 1932 when he first became a member of the Utilities Commission. Persisting in his efforts, each year he had won a little more support.

Was Beaten in Senate

Last year Gov. Charles F. Hurley included public ownership of the "El" as a major plank in his message to the Legislature. However, the plan was passed in the House but rejected by the Senate last June, by an 18 to 18 vote.

Surrounded by the vast amount of "El" material he has accumulated from his close study of elevated problems, Mr. Webber pictured the development of the present situation.

"It was in 1919," he explained, "that the 'El' became distressed, and to prevent economic chaos that would have resulted from cessation of 'El' service, the Commonwealth was compelled to step in and take over the 'El.'

"The original act gave the trustees very complete power over the 'El.' They were to be sole operators. Since they were appointed by the Governor, it meant that to all intents and purposes the State had as much to say about the 'El' as it would if it actually owned it. The private corporation continued in existence, however, and the investment of the 'El' owners was protected by the State's agreement to guarantee 5 per cent interest on the 'El' securities.

Years Change Situation

"Through the years this situation has changed materially. The Boston Metropolitan District, which is to say, the cities and towns served by the 'El,' now holds obligations of the Boston 'El' to the amount $55,000,000, and when the $16,456,000 Boston Elevated and West End Street Railway bonds mature from 1941 to 1947 the total holdings of the district will ultimately aggregate $71,000,000.

"Furthermore, when you consider that public investments in subways, tunnels and rapid transit lines have cost an additional $66,831,597 you may see that the sum total of public investment of every nature now may be foreseen to be $137,000,000.

"This compares with a private investment, represented by common stock, of but $23,879,400—and that is counting the stock at full $100 a share par value.

"When these two figures are contrasted it will be readily seen that the time is long past to prate of the evils—mostly imagined, I believe—of public ownership.

"The question now comes, is it worth while to maintain the fiction of private ownership?

Would Buy in Stock

"And the nub of the answer to this question, in my opinion, lies in that guarantee, mentioned above, of $5 dividends on each share of stock. This dividend now costs us $1,193,397 a year.

"I don't believe it is wise, necessary or just to continue this dividend. It can be eliminated, and a great portion of this sum saved, through the expedient of having the State buy in the outstanding common stock.

"This is just and equitable, I believe, because such action was provided for in the original act and in subsequent legislation.

"The money for buying this stock can be borrowed at current low interest rates, possibly two and one quarter per cent, and the difference between this rate and the present 5 per cent dividend, represents the saving that can be so easily made.

"It is difficult to place the amount of the saving in precise figures for several reasons. In the first place, if the stock is bought at par and the interest rate is 3 per cent, the saving would be $593,000.

Time Something Was Done

"But if the stock were bought in at somewhere near its present market price, which totals about $12,000,000, the saving would amount to $833,000.

"This situation of the 'El' being neither publicly owned nor privately, neither fish nor fowl, has continued for almost two decades. In the past seven years alone it has cost taxpayers of the Boston Metropolitan District $13,500,000. Isn't it about time something was done?"

When the measure was up for legislative consideration, it was recalled today that State taxes, including those levies on gasoline used in El busses, would be lost if the Metropolitan District takes over the "El," and this would have some effect in cutting the total saving. Commissioner Webber, however, holds that this is a reasonable contribution for the State to make for the convenience of 'El" service to the many non-Metropolitan District users.

Some opposition also came from the "El" employees, all closely unionized, who concluded that State ownership would mean application of the State civil service to their jobs.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in Weymouth High School Hall, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginzburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys from Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbot. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10 Preview tomorrow night of "In Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland and Edward Everett Horton. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 1220, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt, and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:00, 8:15.

Strand—
Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "There's Always a Woman." Also "Tropic Holiday."

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Berry and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dark Rapture," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. Also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

University—
Janet Gaynor and Robert Montgomery in "Three Loves Has Nancy." 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Time Out for Murder." 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also Warner Oland in Charlie Chan on Broadway."

Scollay and Modern—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Higgins Family." Scollay 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston. Also Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village—
"Valley of the Giants," a technicolor. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Four's a Crowd," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Repertory—
Lily Pons, Jack Oakie and Edward Everett Horton in "Hitting a New High." Also "Craig's Wife," featuring John Boles. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Tomorrow: "Amphitryon," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. Also "National Dances."

Trans Lux—
"Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "Shanghai Express," with Warner Oland and Marlene Dietrich. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California." "The Memory Lingers On." "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman." "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 3:56, 6:55, 9:58. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

Exeter—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Man with 100 Faces," featuring Tom Walls and Lili Palmer. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program by Winifred Hatch, pianist and Ilse Dunbar, soprano. Ruth Dyer Schoettle, will accompany Mrs. Dunbar. Open House. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Hotel Vendome—
Emilie Loring, well-known author will speak for the Manuscript Club of Boston. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance tour on English Rooms. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Second in series of three illustrated lectures on Eighteenth Century Paintings in France, England and Venice, by Mr. William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum. Main Lecture Hall. 3.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Laura Coombs Hills

The annual showing of flower portraits by Laura Coombs Hills is decidedly an event in Boston. The spectators come in crowds and show their delight with the sensitively colored blossoms. Miss Hills is one of a very few Bostonians who can really make flowers look in a picture as fresh and fragrant as they are in reality. She arranges them with good taste, and often gives us no more than a spray or a branch. Looking about the gallery, we see snowberries, yellow roses, single white roses, white tulips mixed with white lilacs, apple blossoms, zinnias, and pansies.

Ralph W. Gray

At the Guild of Boston Artists there are on view water colors by Ralph W. Gray. The exhibition is notable for a variety of themes, all ably handled. Outstanding is a series of pictures by "Cranberry Pickers" in which we see the workmen industriously occupied in the bogs. Mr. Gray reveals the varying tones of the bogs under changing lights, from violet-tinged gray to deep red. Like other contemporaries he is discovering more sources of rich and bright color in our immediate environment. These "Cranberry Pickers" also teach us something about one kind of labor practiced hereabouts. Mr. Gray is trying to represent these workers with such sympathy and pictorial beauty as Winslow Homer bestowed on fisherfolk. Other subjects which are skillfully handled are "The Falls, Penobscot River," snow scenes, and Venetian views.

Castano Galleries

At the Castano Art Galleries there are on display pictures by modern French masters, Americans, and Italians.

Outstanding is a drawing, "Boats," by Maurice de Vlaminck, who was a recent recipient of a Carnegie International award. There is a characteristically fanciful depiction of "Horses" by Giorgio di Chirico. A Modigliani drawing is typical of the young primitivist. An Odilon Redon drawing finds the romantic Frenchman in a moment of sketching in meditative fashion. Maurice Dufresne is represented by a gay little painting of "Gypsies." The exhibition is interesting for separate items and for a lack of pretense or of logical program. It serves up the modern masters as amiable, engaging craftsmen. Some of us would like to have more such exhibitions here in Boston.

D. A.



© Harlip

Harry Hartwell

Dramatic tenor, who will sing in Jordan Hall tomorrow evening.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "The Boys from Syracuse," at the Shubert; "The Flying Ginzbergs," at the Plymouth, and "Blackbirds," at the Majestic. It's the final week for all of them.

Next week brings three openings: The Playwrights' Company will offer its third play of the season, Elmer Rice's "American Landscape," with Arthur Byron, at the Wilbur Monday evening. On the following evening (Nov. 22) Dwight Deere Wiman will introduce his new musical, "Great Lady," at the Shubert, and the Federal Theater will submit its production of Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" at the Copley.

"Dame Nature," third play of the American Theater Society subscription season, will be presented on Nov. 28 at the Wilbur.

The Christmas production this year will be Noel Coward's new musical, "Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie, opening Dec. 26 at a theater as yet unspecified.

And on the twenty-ninth, Dodie Smith's play, "Dear Octopus," will be shown at the Plymouth.

Two items are announced for January. On the ninth, Helen Hayes will bring back "Victoria Regina" for a week, and on the sixteenth the new musical, "Swing to the Left," with Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante, will be put on by Dwight Deere Wiman.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Worcester—Friday, Nov. 18, 4:30 p. m., instead of Friday, Nov. 11, WORC, 1280kc.



All Wool Cardigans
$6.50
Imported model in an openwork stitch. Colors are corn, peach, brown, blue, black and white.
Lots of other sweaters in Shetland, Saxony wool and real Indian cashmere.
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BOSTON



It's Not Advisable to Wait for This Kind of a Morning Before You

Get Your Car Ready for Cold Weather

Famous products are being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor these days, reminding you to get your car ready for winter now. Oil companies, makers of anti-freeze mixtures, and your own local service stations and accessories stores, all are ready to service your car for freezing temperatures.

'Experts' Added To Radio Class In Exchange of Wit

Behind the Microphone

Sponsorship has come to the rescue of the popular "Information Please" program; and beginning tonight, at 8:30 p. m., over WBZ, the period becomes a commercial hour. For this bit of smart program buying, thanks should go to the Canada Dry ginger ale interests.

The "experts" who have made the program go so well are all retained, possibly with increased banefit to their own pocketbooks, including Clifton Fadiman, the master of ceremonies; Franklin P. Adams, columnist; Oscar Levant, composer; John Kieran, sports editor. Tonight, the panel will be increased by the addition of John Gunther, foreign correspondent, and author of "Inside Europe," a book continuing personal accounts of the characters of Europe's dictators and leaders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dancing on Air

Like Toumanova, Vera Zorina is another ballet star who has made the jump to the stage and movies successfully. Miss Zorina will be heard tonight as a guest with Al Jolson and his company over WEEI at 8:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mendelssohn Return

By coincidence, Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 5, in D, Op. 107, known as the "Reformation" because it was written to celebrate the reforms instituted by Martin Luther, appears on two programs the coming week. The first playing is scheduled to be conducted by Howard Barlow in the "Everybody's Music" program on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 9 p. m. over WEEI. Arturo Toscanini has also placed it on the program of his concert of Saturday, Nov. 19, at 10 p. m., over WBZ. Also on Mr. Toscanini's schedule are the Love Scene from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet," two dances from Rossini's "William Tell," and Schubert's "Manfred" overture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Welles Makes Shift

Favorable developments have occurred for Orson Welles, who inadvertently "scared" many radio listeners with his Martian drama. He has signed with a sponsor on the Columbia network, and he is to occupy the spot held by "Hollywood Hotel," which will give its last program on Dec. 2.

Mr. Welles will be kept busy this week with a commercial show and his regular "Mercury Theater" drama. On Sunday, Nov. 20, he will appear with Helen Hayes in the second part of their two-week schedule of the drama, "Stars in Their Courses," by I. A. R. Wylie, a Silver Theater drama, CBS to WEEI, 6 p. m. This drama is a story, which, oddly enough, is the opposite of the successful career of Miss Hayes; for it tells of "Jill Tennant," who has appeared in a number of Broadway "flops" and of her romance with Rhys, hero of the story.

In his "Mercury Theater" show on the same day at 8 p. m. over WEEI, Mr. Welles will do a dramatization of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," on which music of Edward Grieg was based.

♪ ♪ ♪

Comedian Makes Trial

Radio will add another comedian to its lists with the début of Robert Benchley on the Columbia network Sunday, Nov. 20, at 10 p. m. over WEEI. Mr. Benchley has won honors as a magazine contributor and a movie star, and it is for listeners to decide whether or not he is a radio comedian.

Accompanying Mr. Benchley are two other "naturals," Artie Shaw and his orchestra, whose clarinet playing many will find as tasty as Benny Goodman's; and Dick Todd, baritone, who has aided and abetted "The Lone Ranger" is making "Hi-Yo Silver" popular with nearly 75 per cent of American youth it seems.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Regular Order

Other dialworthy events of the week:

Tonight: Mildred Bailey, song stylist, guest with Benny Goodman and his orchestra, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.; "Groucho" Marx, guest with Bob Hope, WNAC, 10 p. m.

Wednesday, Nov. 16: Vera Brodsky, pianist, in Mozart's Concerto in a Major (K. 488), in "Keyboard Concert," WEEI, 3 p. m.; Fay Bainter in special production in "Star Theater," WEEI, 9:30 p. m.; premiere of "Wings for the Martins," a story of the bringing up of American youth, sponsored by the Office of Education, the WPA and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday, Nov. 17: Helen Menken, stage star, as guest with Kate Smith, WEEI, 8 p. m.

Friday, Nov. 18: Luise Rainer, Charles Butterworth and Joseph Calleia in "Tovarich," in "Hollywood Hotel" show, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 19: Ernest Schelling, composer and conductor, to conduct opening of Young People's Concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, after a year's absence, WEEI, 11 a. m.; Vienna Choir Boys, in National Barn Dance, WBZ, 9 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 20: "Rigoletto" by Radio City opera company, WBZ, 12 noon; Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" in "Great Plays" period, WBZ, 1 p. m.; all-Wagner program by John Barbirolli and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m.; Beniamino Gigli, tenor, in Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 21: Kirsten Flagstad and René Maisson in portions of Wagner's "Lohengrin," from Chicago, WBZ, 9 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Thrills Toned Down and Laughs Keyed Up



Bob Benchley
Columbia Network humorist.



CBS; Ray Lee Jackson

Radio Friends Returning

Upper left: Helen Hayes, actress. Upper right: Clifton Fadiman, wit. Lower left: Vera Zorina, dancer. Lower right: Orson Welles, show director.

Sir Denison Ross Heard on Tartars

From hitherto unpublicized works of early Persian historians, the life and court of the eleventh century Tartar chieftain Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna were reconstructed last night for a Lowell Institute audience by Sir Denison Ross, prominent British authority on ethnological development in Central Asia.

In this second lecture in his series on "Famous Tartar Conquerors," Sir Denison explained that while Mahmud, son of a Turkish provincial Governor, is known to history for his "holy war" campaigns over the mountain ranges which protect the northern frontier of India, his court attracted leading Persian men of letters and was the seat of early Persian literature.

Perhaps most prominent in Mahmud's array of literary masters was Firdausi, so-called father of Persian literature, and writer of the epic, The Shah-Namah, which Sir Denison said was twice the length of the Iliad and the Odyssey combined.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 Bos. H.; G. Heatter	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Rhythm Revue	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	Oscar Shumsky, violinist	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **'Second Husband'**	Ruth Lyon, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Joseph Usifer's Music			Vocal Trio
8:30 Al Jolson's program	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	"For Men Only"; variety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hour of Music
8:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	Hour of Music
9:00 "We, the People"; interviews	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15			Addresses, W. S. Knudsen, R. C. Patterson, Jr.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Fibber McGee"; variety	Hockey game: Boston	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	NBC Concert Orchestra	program		Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	Child Study Association	Variety Show with Bob	Bruins-Toronto	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	of America	Hope; guests	"Novelty Choir"	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 American View'p'ts	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper Co.	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Melodies"	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; drama	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Food Secrets"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	U. S. Governm't reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Beverly Small, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School of the Air"**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Network program	Estelle Sternberger
2:45	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Network program	Book Reviews
3:00 "Gems of Melody"	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Book Fair	Secy. Ickes: "Public	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 Book Fair	Works in U. S."	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Religious program
3:45 Book Fair	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Reminiscing"	Religious program
4:00 Eton Boys	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network talk	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:15 Dancing Time	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	**'One Man's Family';**	**College of Music: Cinn.**	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	**Symphony Orchestra**	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	**"Hobby Lobby"; Dave**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Varieties"; music
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	**Elman, m. c.**	vocalists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 "Everybody's Music"; H. Barlow	Network program	**"Town Hall Tonight" with Fred Allen and**	"Sugar-Cane" Davis' Or.	"The Question Box"
9:15	Network program		Commentator	"The Question Box"
9:30 **Star Theater: Adolphe Menjou;**	"Wings for the Martins";	**Company; interview;**	Percy Faith's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45	dramatization	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	Percy Faith's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 **Merkel; Ruggles; Froman; Baker**	**"Magnolia Blossoms"; choir; orchestra**	Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	D. Ballantine, songs
10:15			"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show;	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	soloists; orchestra	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem; variety

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 **WEEI** "Big Town" drama, with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor; "The Bond Racket."
8:30 **WBZ** "Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies; John Gunther, correspondent, guest; Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran, Oscar Levant.
8:30 **WEEI** Al Jolson and company; Vera Zorina and "Professor Quiz," guests.
9:00 **WEEI** "We, the People"; Gabriel Heatter interviews Don Budge, tennis star; Anthony Ponzillo, brother of Ponselle sisters; Bobby Stap, child stowaway; C. G. Crumley, conductor of "Tweetsie" train; Frank Menke, "ghost" writer.
9:30 **WEEI** Benny Goodman and his orchestra; Mildred Bailey and Count Basie, guests.
10:00 **WNAC** Bob Hope's variety show; "Groucho" Marx, guest.
10:45 **WEEI** Address, Col. Fulgencio Batista, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 16

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

U.S. Hospitality To Exiles Praised By German Author

"What can we do to be worthy of their friendship?" Klaus Mann, young German author and son of the famous Thomas Mann, cried with dramatic sincerity when speaking of America's hospitality to Germany's exiles, at yesterday afternoon's session of The Boston Herald Book Fair in the Public Library.

And his answer came, "The only thing is to work, to work again and again, and create something which is not disappointing to our American colleagues or our friends who have remained in the Reich."

Author of a score of plays and novels, while still in his early thirties, Mr. Mann told how his father had read "Tom Sawyer" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to him in his boyhood, how, as he grew up, he had become devoted to the American poets Walt Whitman and Edgar Allen Poe, and how, as he entered the writing profession the books of the moderns, Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson, Ernest Heminway, Dos Passos and Thomas Wolfe had influenced his thought. He expressed tremendous admiration for the works of Thomas Wolfe.

His sister, Miss Ericka Mann, well known in Europe as an actress, and as a writer of children's and travel books, was introduced by the Chairman, Charles Lee, Literary Editor of the Boston Herald, who related that she had been the only member of the distinguished family to set foot in their fatherland after they had become exiled. She had disguised herself in peasant costume and, wearing smoked glasses, returned to rescue the laboriously written manuscript of her father's "Joseph and His Brethren."

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, author as well as explorer, discussed briefly some of the experiences he has written about, at "the top and the bottom of the world." While he might actually have been colder at the South Pole, where, "when it's 75 degrees below, your eyelashes freeze," he said he had never felt colder than he had on Beacon Street, with a cold wind blowing, in February.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, native of Melrose, and noted opera singer, gave a short address. She has recently completed her autobiography, "Such Sweet Compulsion." Carl Van Doren, whose biography of Benjamin Franklin, was warmly praised by Christopher Morley, gave an interesting talk on some of the less known facts which his research had brought to light. The recently circulated account of Franklin's attack on the Jews he described as a hideous forgery perpetrated by Nazi propagandists.

$25,000 Is Sought By Artist in Crash

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—William Van Dresser, of Redding, Conn., a painter of presidents, came into superior court today seeking damages of $25,000 for alleged loss of his artistic technique following an automobile accident in Auburn in August of 1937. He sued Carl A. Firling of this city, alleged operator of the other car.

Mr. Van Dresser has made paintings of Presidents Coolidge and Roosevelt and numbers among his clients the Morgans, the Whitneys and the Huttons. He resides at Fanton Meadows in Redding, Conn., and figures his income from portrait painting at from $300 to $500 a week.

N. H. 'Gas' Tax Revenue Shows Slight Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15—Revenue to the State of New Hampshire from the road toll or gasoline tax for the month of September showed a slight decrease from the same month a year ago. This year the revenue for September was $330,452 as compared with $338,408 last year.

This downtrend of revenue from this source has been underway for several months after the revenue for the first few months of the year had showed a gain over last year.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
NEXT SUNDAY 3:30
Roland Hayes
SUN., NOV. 27, at 3:30
KREISLER

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Hits—2
Wallace Beery • Mickey Rooney
in 'STABLEMATES'
Plus "Listen, Darling"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT 2 TO 11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
THE RITZ BROTHERS • STRAIGHT • PLACE and SHOW
TIME OUT FOR MURDER
GLORIA STUART MICHAEL WHALEN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Janet Gaynor—Robert Montgomery
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
"Time Out for Murder"
Wed.—Review
"IT'S LOVE I'M AFTER"
"Charlie Chan on Broadway"

NEW YORK CITY

DEANNA DURBIN in "That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. CIr. 6-4363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

"The best thing to music that has come along this year."—*Atkinson, Times.*
MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME. Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:40.

Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS, KATHERINE LOCKE; MAURICE EVANS, HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664. Matinees SAT. Only 1 p. m. 5:15 P.M. EVERY NIGHT AT 6:30 P. M.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Wellesley Hills • AIR CONDITIONED
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Walter Huston • Ruth Chatterton
Paul Lukas • Mary Astor
in Sinclair Lewis'
"DODSWORTH"
Richard Dix — "BLIND ALIBI"

Wild Beasts Led Captive In Embroidery

At the point of the needle, great wild creatures of the jungle will walk for generations to come through family annals in the exquisitely wrought embroideries of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now on exhibition at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The activities of her relations and her own journeyings, both geographical and literary, are represented in practically all the stitches and colors known to needlework.

The panels, which are to remain on display for the remainder of this week, from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., are far more than an amateur's effort to capture a favorite experience in stitchery. They are the work of a designer and craftsman of infinite pains. Mrs. Roosevelt, who will spend hours obtaining, for example, five or six different shades of white in yarn or silk, and several days picking out the stitches where a blue or a green background is found to be slightly "off," is the winner of many awards for excellence in embroidery.

One of the most entertaining and skilfully constructed pieces in the group now at Perkins Hall, in the Union headquarters, is a square inclosing the forms of such jungle animals as the elephant, the deer, the leopard, the ibex, and the rhinoceros, and a smaller, inset square depicting a red-bearded hunter, the embroiderer's husband presumably, striding gaily from green mountain top to green mountain top, gun in hand, while a golden sun smiles broadly upon the scene. The emboidered inscription reads, "Behold He cometh leaping upon the mountains, skipping upon the hills," and underneath two benovelent-faced tigers one finds, in beautifully stitched letters, "T from E, 1934."

A colorful panel is that of the seal of Puerto Rico, where Theodore Roosevelt Jr., was Governor from 1929 to 1931. The tropical greens of the palm leaves and the blues of the deep, far skies are remarkably well achieved in embroidery yarns. A jolly example is the one marked, "J. H. R. from E. R." showing a young woman in bathing costume doing her daily dozen.

An elaborate piece employing gold-colored fabric and many hues of silk thread was inspired by a mediaeval monk's illustrations in a psalter, which Mrs. Roosevelt saw while weekending once at the Surrey home of Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. A quaint figure in the vellum or parchment page arrested her interest and led her to the British Museum, in search of other twelfth century motifs. The embroidered text she has used for this altogether charming design of hers is one she took from an old Cornish litany and reads, "From Ghoulies and Ghosties, Long-leggitie Beasties and Things that go Bump in the Night, Good Lord Deliver Us."

The piece for which she won most of her awards is entitled, "Recognition of Soviet Russia." Many persons who reproached her for this commemoration, she has related with amusement, have never noticed that she worked a sinister little red devil into her design, a figure perched on a tree, looking gleefully down upon the Russian throng beneath.

Pictures Painted With Needle



By a Staff Photographer

Lemurs

Subject worked by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and shown at Women's Educational and Industrial Union.



Applying Idea of Audubon

Wool embroidery piece in exhibition.

FREE RECIPES

New, interesting ways to use seasoning for fowl, meat, fish, vegetables. FREE folder. Write, Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 32 189 State St., Boston, Mass.





World-Wide Unity Declared on the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 15—World-wide unity of the Christian churches will come about ultimately and replace such movements as National Socialism, Fascism and Communism with international Christian good will, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, told the Massachusetts Council of Churches, which closed its annual meeting here today.

"The new world Council of Churches, which has already been approved in principle by 17 American denominations and which is also winning favor in other lands, will help to lift the church out of a preoccupation with merely local affairs," Dr. Cavert said.

"The great rivals of Christianity today, like Communism and Fascism, are world movements. Every Communist thinks of himself as part of a world enterprise. Every church member must even more truly think of himself as a part of a Christian world community and the churches must be able to function unitedly on a world basis."

Dr. Cavert described the churches as rooted in the soil of every important country of the world, and as the greatest fellowship of good will existing in the world today. He held that when the World Council of Churches has come into being, which he prophesied will happen within three or four years, the church will be the most powerfully uniting force in the world.

State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman condemned "fixing" of criminal charges and called for "an aroused public opinion" to back up officers who do their duty as they see it. He held "fixing" to blame for excessive speed on highways and general disrespect for law.

Biennials Present Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

ing respectively the joint rules of the General Court and the rules of the House to discover rules which must be revised to fit the new biennial sessions system.

Even now they have found several changes which must be placed before the 1939-40 Legislature for approval.

On the other hand, fears that legislation increasing the borrowing power of cities and towns would be necessary as the result of biennial legislative sessions have been quieted.

Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, who oversees municipal borrowing and expenditures, today declared no such borrowing legislation would be necessary inasmuch as the cities and towns have not even approached their legal debt limits, that they have sufficient margin to provide for any emergency. Furthermore, any general emergency condition among the cities and towns would result in a special session of the Legislature he said.

One Major Change Needed

The only major change necessary, he declared, will be a broadening of the authority of the State Emergency Finance Board to allow cities and towns to borrow for welfare relief purposes. This change, he added, can be effected without difficulty.

Among the legislators talk is already circulating in connection with salary increases. In the past the members have been paid $2000 for each annual session. With the inauguration of biennials, the legislators will be paid only $2000 for a movement is being started to boost the two-year salary to $3000.

Stores of Century Ago Are Described

When a woman steps up to a well-informed clerk in a smart retail store, she hardly realizes the difference between such an institution and the crude stores of a century ago, Dr. Ralph M. Hower, Asssistant Professor of Business History at Harvard University, declared today.

Lauding the progress made by American merchants since the Civil War in quality of goods and services and in appearance of the stores, Dr. Hower pictured some of the shops of 1850 to members of the Business Historical Society at their annual meeting at the Harvard Business School today.

"In 1850, drugstores did not sell books, toys, kitchenware, and clothing, but by 1860 a counter-movement set in," he said, "and single institutions began to sell more than one line of goods and to perform more than one function in the field of marketing.

"At that period, salaries were low—not even buyers received much over $12 a week, and stores were open 13 to 16 hours a day. Prices depended on the ability of customers to bargain with clerks.

"Most of the retail concerns seem to have employed men as attendants. One contemporary writer objected strenuously to the spectacle of able-bodied men in New York stores in the act of measuring out a yard of ribbon or tape or descanting on the color or shade of a piece of silk. A. T. Stewart, however, is said to have employed the handsomest men he could obtain because he observed that women liked to converse and even to flirt with male clerks."

Other speakers at the meeting included Joseph H. Appel, formerly executive head of John Wanamaker's New York, and Prof. Arthur H. Cole, Librarian of Baker Library of the Harvard Business School. John W. Higgins, President of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company, was re-elected President of the Society.

Among Single Persons—

Among single persons in the United States, only one out of 10 earns $2,000 a year, and six out of 10 earn less than $1,000.

Morley Urges Faster Thinking By Peaceful-Minded People

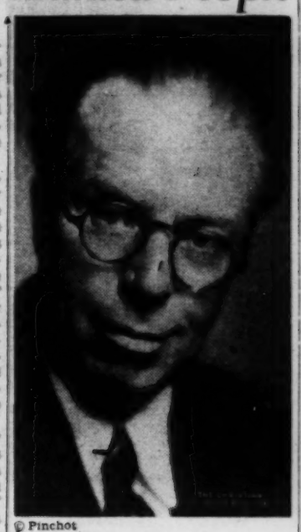
"The peaceful-minded people today have got to think faster than the trouble-makers," Christopher Morley, essayist and novelist, told a crowded audience in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, at yesterday afternoon's session of The Boston Herald book fair.

The only way to safeguard the future of the world, he added, is by refusing to allow others to settle our future for us. It is in books, he stated, "that we can teach ourselves or help ourselves to think faster, because it is in books that we find the fastest thinking that man does." The new 'dairy process which, by thoroughly mixing the milk, eliminated the "top of the bottle," he implied could never be applied to human thinking, for "the top of the bottle of human thinking will always find its way somehow into books."

An honest workman, his integrity is as apparent in his conversation as in his writing. "Anyone who has a ready answer to every question you spring is not worth interviewing," he declared when requested, in a private interview yesterday, to express his opinions on certain subjects. And he added, "I have considerable disrespect for the opinions of other people, and some disrespect for my own opinions. The reply uttered to a sudden demand for an opinion on something is only a form of smoke screen."

Apropos of book reviewing, while stressing the point that he was "just muttering," and that his random remarks could not have "any particular value" on that account, he confessed to feeling a trifle perplexed sometimes by reviews which indicated that the books discussed had not been carefully read. "I have always tried," he went on, "in book reviewing, myself, not to condemn an author on my principles, but to assess his work on his own principle. One learns that there are certain critics one can more or less trust, but so much book reviewing is pretty relative to the peace of mind of the reviewer."

Authors who suffered from what they felt was unjust criticism, however, he remarked, would always suppose that literary criticism was in a bad state.



© Pinchot

Christopher Morley

A speaker at the Book Fair at the Boston Public Library.

U. S. to Buy Butter

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to purchase an additional 38,000,000 pounds of butter during the fiscal year.

Cambridge Plan E Recount Opposed

A recount of Cambridge Plan E votes requested by Dean James M. Landis, Chairman of the proponents committee, was declared an "unnecessary expense" yesterday by William C. Conway, secretary of the People's Committee for Preservation of Democracy in Cambridge.

Mr. Conway argued that it had been the experience of city election officials that where there was a margin of 200 votes in the city, that recounts do not change the outcome. He charged the Plan E committee with inconsistency in urging municipal economy as the theme of their campaign and now asking for a recount of the entire city vote. The plan was defeated by a majority of 1,328 votes according to the Election Commission.

NEATEST TRICK in the Salad Bowl



● Three Diamonds Crabmeat with a come-again appeal! It tickles the tongue. Surprises the taste and thrills the guest. Serve a Crabmeat salad and bask in the furore it creates.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT LIGHT CONDITIONING?



Eyes are precious! Light is cheap!

Protect your children's eyes by providing enough light in enough places for easier seeing—that's "Light Conditioning." Your whole family need it to prevent eyestrain. Today it is so easy and inexpensive to bring them this great modern convenience of ample light.

Come in NOW and inspect these

GREAT LAMP BARGAINS!

← For Only $8.95! Handsome 6-way I.E.S. Floor Lamp. Six different light intensities, all in one lamp! Adjust to any degree of light. Graceful fluted bronze-finished standard, constructed for long service. Large parchment shade. (Genuine ALL SILK hand-made shade only $1.00 extra).

For Only $4.95 A PAIR! Two of these → beautiful end-table lamps for less than what you'd expect to pay for one! Both have genuine white alabaster bases (choice of two artistically designed shapes) with white SILK shades in either drum or bell style.

A wide variety of other lovely lamps to choose from

AT YOUR

Edison Shop

Switch to BETTER LIGHT *for* BETTER SIGHT

HUGE HOLIDAY HARVEST of VALUES!

A GREAT CHANCE FOR YOU TO STOCK UP *NOW* AND SAVE ON ALL YOUR THANKSGIVING FOOD NEEDS

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 17 Oz. Tin 10¢
DROMEDARY Pitted Dates 2 7¼ Oz. Pkgs. 23¢
MIXED NUTS Fancy New Crop Lb. 25¢
California Red Stamped Diamond Brand Walnuts, Bright Jumbo Brazils, Fancy Paper Shell Almonds, Fancy Polished Pecans, Long Naple Filberts
WALNUTS Diamond Budded Lb. 25¢
Large Size. Red Stamp. Fancy California
BELL'S Seasoning 1½ Oz. Pkg. 9¢
COOKIES Home Style Finast Brand 2 Lbs. 25¢
A Choice of Your Favorite Kinds at This Low Price . . . in Cellophane Bags
SWEET CIDER ½ gal. Jug 23¢ Gal. Jug 35¢
Made with Ripe New England Apples
RAISINS Fancy Seedless 2 15 Oz. Pkgs. 15¢
RAISINS Fancy Seeded 2 15 Oz. Pkgs. 17¢
CURRANTS Plump Tender 2 11 Oz. Pkgs. 25¢
EVEREADY No. 2½ 23¢ Tin 2 No. 1 Tins 25¢
FRUIT COCKTAIL
NONE-SUCH Mince Meat 2 9 Oz. Pkgs. 23¢
SNOSHEEN Cake Flour Pillsbury's 44 Oz. Pkg. 23¢
MINCE MEAT Finast Brand 2 9 Oz. Pkgs. 17¢

Holiday Candies

SWEETHOME CHOCOLATES 1 Lb. Box 27¢
An assortment of soft and hard centers. This package is worth much more.
PEPPERMINT PATTIES PARTY TREAT 1 Lb. Pkg. 25¢
MOLASSES CHIPS CHOCOLATE 14 Oz. Pkg. 29¢
MINIATURES Millbrook Chocolates 1 Lb. Box 39¢
Also a Big List of Other Confectionery Values.

Dark Fruit Cakes

Made From an Old English Recipe and Packed in New Attractive Packages.
OLD ENGLISH 1 Lb.-2 Ozs., Each 25¢
XTRA CHOICE 2 Lb.-6 Ozs., Each 69¢
GIFT SIZE 4 Lbs.-8 Ozs., Your Choice 99¢
ROUND or OBLONG
LIGHT FRUIT CAKE Each 19¢

Holiday Beverages

Millbrook Club (Dry or Golden) GINGER ALE 3 Big 28 Oz. Bots. 23¢
LIME RICKEY and ALL RADIO FLAVORS Including Orangeade, Sarsaparilla, Root Beer, Lemon and Lime, Strawberry, Grape . . . Also in family size cartons.
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY GINGER ALE 12 12 Oz. Bots. 59¢
All Prices for Contents Only

Popular Quality Cheeses

Wisconsin's Best . . . A High Quality, Well Flavored Cheese From the Nation's Greatest Cheese State.
MILD Whole Milk Lb. 19¢
A Colored Wisconsin Cheese of Superior Flavor Made During the June Pasture Season.
YOUNG AMERICAN Lb. 25¢
A Wash-Cured Type Cheese, Made by the Finest Cheese Makers in New York's Famed Dairy Section
OLD CURED Aged Over 1 Year Lb. 29¢

Mince Meat

FINAST 2 9 Oz. Pkgs. 17¢
NONE SUCH 2 9 Oz. Pkgs. 23¢
WHIPPLES Old Fash. N. E. Recipe 32 Oz. Jar 27¢
FRIEND'S 28 Oz. Tin 27¢

Stock Up! Tomato Juice

2 50 Oz. Tins 35¢ 3 24 Oz. Tins, 16 Oz. Bots. 25¢
FINAST . . . The Pure Juice of Solid Red Ripe Tomatoes.

Bread for Stuffing

Be Sure to buy EXTRA Bread to stuff the Turkey. Today's Low Prices on bread will amaze you. Buy more bread this week.

FINAST SQUASH For a Tasty Holiday Pie No. 2½ Tin 10¢
DUFF'S Ginger Bread MIX 14 Oz. Tin 21¢
JULLIENE BEETS or Carrots (Shoe String Style) 1 Lb. Jar 10¢
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS 1 Lb. Cello. 29¢
MIXED PEELS Dromedary 8 Oz. Tin 23¢
MARSHMALLOWS Campfire 1 Lb. Pkg. 19¢
FLAKO PIE CRUST 8 Oz. Pkg. 13¢
MAINE CORN Finast Fancy Golden Bantam 3 No. 2 Tins 25¢
RICHMOND PEAS Sweet, Tender 2 No. 2 Tins 25¢
"YOR" GARDEN PEAS Great big, Tender 2 No. 2 Tins 29¢
B & M SQUASH Marrow, 1 Pie Size 2 Tins 15¢
PINEAPPLE JUICE DOLE'S 46 Oz. Tin 27¢
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE Sweetened or Natural 46 Oz. Tin 19¢
BAKED BEANS FINAST . . . Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney 2 28 Oz. Tins 25¢
FRIEND'S OR B & M Oven Baked Beans . . . 3 Kinds 2 28 Oz. Tins 27¢

More Big Values

EDUCATOR CRAX 1 Lb. Pkg. 15¢
DOUGHNUTS Plain or Sugared 2 Doz. 29¢
PRESERVES MIRABEL—All Except Strawberry and Raspberry 2 1 Lb. Jars 33¢
PRESERVES MIRABEL—Strawberry 1 Lb. Jar 19¢
PRESERVES MIRABEL—Raspberry 1 Lb. Jar 17¢
PEANUT BUTTER FINAST—Made with U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts 2 Lb. Jar 25¢
PEANUT BUTTER FINAST—Made with U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts 1 Lb. Jar 15¢

TOMATO CATSUP FINAST 2 14 Oz. Bots. 25¢
STUFFED OLIVES Finast Brand Selected Manzanilla Sm. Bot. 12¢ Med. Bot. 21¢ Lge. Bot. 39¢
SELECTED PLAIN QUEENS 8½ Oz. Bot. 29¢
PREPARED MUSTARD FINAST 32 Oz. Jar 17¢
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS Except Chicken and Mushroom 3 Tins 25¢
CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup Tin 7¢
HORMEL'S ONION SOUP 20 Oz. Tin 15¢
HEINZ SOUPS Except Gumbo Creole 2 1 Lb. Tins 25¢
HABITANT PEA SOUP 29 Oz. Tin 10¢
ALICE TOMATO SOUP 2 20 Oz. Tins 15¢
GORTON'S Codfish Cakes 2 10 Oz. Tins 25¢

Everyone a Saving

CORNED BEEF HASH Silver Skillet 2 16 Oz. Tins 29¢
PRUDENCE Corned Beef Hash 16 Oz. Tin 19¢
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 Oz. Tin 18¢
CAMPBELL'S Tomato Juice 14 Oz. Tin 7¢
CHIVERS Olde English Marmalade 1 Lb. Jar 25¢
From Whole Fruit Seville Oranges
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT No. 2 Tin 10¢

LINDSAY RIPE OLIVES 9 Oz. Tin 23¢
No. 1 Tin 17¢
DEL MONTE Fruit Salad No. 2½ Tin 29¢

HORMEL SPAM or Spiced Ham 12 Oz. Tin 27¢
BANQUET PICKLES Sweet Mixed Qt. Jar 35¢

N.B.C. Specials

COMMON CRACKERS 1 Lb. Bulk 17¢ 1 Lb. Pkg. 19¢
Ideal for the Turkey Stuffing
PRIDE ASSORTMENT 1 Lb. Pkg. 25¢
Choc. Marshmallow Round Lb. Bulk 17¢

MUSHROOMS Jacobs Sliced 2 2 Oz. Tins 25¢
MUSHROOMS Jacobs Whole Buttons 4 Oz. Tin 27¢
RICHMOND CUT BEETS No. 2½ Tin 10¢
PORK AND BEANS RICHMOND Plain or Tomato Sauce 16 Oz. Tin 5¢
DAINTY JELL 6 Flavors 4 Pkgs. 15¢
JELL-O Six Delicious Flavors 4 Pkgs. 19¢
FINAST DATES PITTED 7¼ Oz. Pkg. 9¢
RITZ CRACKERS N. B. C. 1 Lb. Pkg. 18¢
APPLE JELLY MIRABEL 2 16 Oz. Jars 25¢
GRAPE JELLY MIRABEL 10 Oz. Tmblr. 15¢
R & R CHICKEN BONED No. ½ Tin 45¢
CORNED BEEF EVEREADY 12 Oz. Tin 15¢
SUGAR CONFECTIONERS or BROWN 1 Lb. Pkg. 7¢
APRICOTS Eveready, Whole Peeled 2 No. 1 Tins 25¢
MARASCHINO CHERRIES 5 Oz. Bot. 15¢
RED PITTED CHERRIES No. 2 Tin 15¢
PEACHES Richmond, Slicedor Halves 2 Lge. Tins 27¢
FINAST PEACHES Sliced or Halves 2 Lge. Tins 29¢
FINAST PINEAPPLE Sliced or Crushed No. 2 Tin 15¢
PRUNE PLUMS FINAST 2 Lge. Tins 27¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Encouraging Undergraduates to Read Good Books

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Colorful College Book Center That Builds Reading Habits

With Literary Flavor of Old-Time Coffee Houses, It Is Host to Students and Visiting Celebrities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockford, Ill.

The thrill of wandering through a London bookshop has become a daily experience to Rockford College undergraduates, for yearly shipments from England bring a miniature Harding's into the very center of this midwestern campus. Still bearing English price marks in terms of shillings and pence, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century volumes line the shelves of the Old Book Room at Maddox House, and are enjoyed throughout the year by browsers and buyers.

The first stock of old books for Maddox House, which serves as a combination tea-and-book shop for the college, was brought back from England in the summer of 1935 by two faculty members at the suggestion of Oxford-trained Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers, then president of Rockford. Dr. Chalmers' successor, President Mary Ashby Cheek, has enthusiastically endorsed the experiment, and the Old Book Room has become one of the most delightful spots on the campus of this 92-year-old college for women.

Hand-Picked

More than a thousand old volumes, hand-picked by the two faculty members, were included in the first shipment. Since that summer the task of choosing additional books has been left to George Wheeler of Harding's, London "representative" for this unusual college bookshop and library. Included in each huge box to arrive at Rockford are many volumes with unusual bindings or bookplates, perhaps a seventeenth-century Seneca or a travel book of the same period printed in Rotterdam. Poetry and prose passages "selected for the improvement of young persons" are included in four volumes of "Elegant Extracts" which reveal eighteenth-century reading tastes. A light touch is provided by Hoyle's "Book of Games," which begins: "Whist is a well known game at cards, which requires great attention and silence: hence the name."

Frequent "four o'clocks" bring faculty and students together over the teacups for an informal discussion of books. The season opened this fall with a talk on London bookshops by Professor W. Hardy Wickwar, young British assistant professor of political science at the college. Mr. Wickwar belongs to a London family which has been engaged for many generations in publishing, writing and bookbinding. His talk took the Rockford students along London streets long familiar to Mr. Wickwar and into delightful old London bookshops.

Dickens Flavor

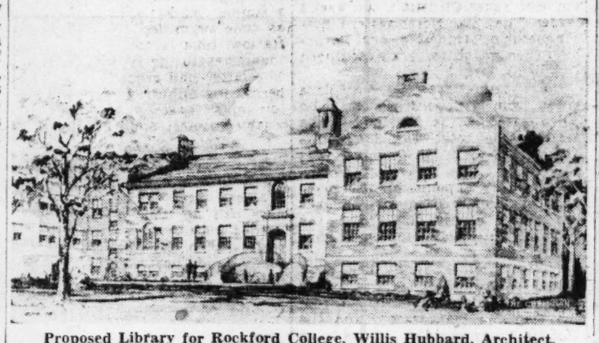
The Dickens flavor in the Old Book Room is complete, even to the picturesque tall stools which bring within the reach of all, the mellow bindings on the highest shelf. Armed with one of these treasures, the Rockford undergraduate strolls leisurely from the Old Book Room into another room to enjoy her discovery in the atmosphere of an Old World coffee-house. Here visiting lecturers, poets and artists are entertained, with the poetic dramatist, Archibald MacLeish, the most recent distinguished Maddox House guest this month.

Books are read at Rockford College—lots of them! The same informality which pervades Maddox House encourages the students at every turn. The library stands as the principal book laboratory for the entire college community, but three other approaches are included in the book program. The first is Maddox House. The second is "Inglenook," a recreational reading room in the dormitory, complete with fireplace, comfortable chairs, and books and magazines actually worn thin from continual use. Knights and ladies riding to a romantic castle of fancy are pictured on the decorative band which marks the cover of every "Inglenook" volume.

Awards Of Books

The third supplementary approach comes as an answer to the natural desire to own books which the student knows so intimately in a book center of this sort. Awards of books are given at the end of each semester as rewards for unusual pieces of work, whether they be in the field of drama, art, or science, and at Maddox House the fortunate recipients of the prizes may choose volumes to their own liking.

In the main library, which Rockford hopes to replace soon with a building more adequate for a college its size, the same informality is found. Books are everywhere to be seen on open shelves and the processes involved in charging and discharging books have been reduced to a minimum. Plans for the new library have just been completed and have been designed to preserve the same accessibility of books and informality which characterize the Rockford book program.



Proposed Library for Rockford College, Willis Hubbard, Architect.



Old Dickens Period Stools, Known as "the Tallest in the Trade," Bring the Treasures of the Highest Shelves Within Reach of All in the "Old Book Room" at Rockford College.

Entering New Worlds Through New Books

By a Children's Librarian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"New Books—New Worlds," is the theme which has opened the twentieth observance of Children's Book Week. (November 13th to 19th.) The first celebration of Book Week, in November, 1919, was largely due to the inspiring talk given by Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian, in May of that year, at the American Booksellers Association convention in Boston. His subject was "The Boys Want More Books." As a result, the Boston convention requested its officers to organize a national Children's Book Week for the following November. The slogan for that week was—"More Books in the Home."

In 1920, the National Association of Book Publishers took charge of this yearly celebration, and under its able management it has annually received the wholehearted co-operation of book publishers, booksellers, schools, and libraries. Children's librarians have welcomed such an opportunity to campaign for more and better books. We feel that Book Week has done a great deal toward stimulating an interest in children's reading both as to quantity and quality.

This year's theme: "New Books—New Worlds" offers an excellent chance to consider how books unlock new worlds for boys and girls.

Tribute To Illustrators

For some time Dorothy Lathrop has been opening up new worlds in the art of illustrating children's books, by using, whenever possible, living animal models. An appreciation of her work was formally acknowledged by children's librarians at the American Library Association meeting last June, when she was given the first Caldecott medal. This is to be an annual award given in memory of Randolph Caldecott, a great children's illustrator of the nineteenth century, to the illustrator who makes a distinct contribution to children's literature. Miss Lathrop was given the medal in recognition of her book, "Animals of the Bible." This yearly Caldecott medal, we feel, will emphasize more strongly, the part the illustrator plays in the making of children's books; and will do much toward focusing attention upon the splendid work which is being done by contemporary illustrators.

In J. R. R. Tolkien's "The Hobbit, or There and Back Again," awarded the New York Herald Tribune spring festival prize for the best book published for younger children from January to June, 1938, is an outstanding book, written by a professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. We are grateful that his writings, produced during the nursery days of his children, have been preserved.

Chinese Stories

"New Books—New Worlds," is vividly portrayed in Mrs. Louise Crane's "The Magic Spear and Other Stories of China's Favorite Heroes." In the foreword, Lin Yutang, author of the widely read "Importance of Living," states, in part, "Our (Chinese) children's books contains numerous stories about America, stories of George Washington and his cherry tree, Columbus' discovery of the new world, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, and Henry Ford. On the American side, as far as I know, Chinese stories of a similar nature are still wanting." The illustrations by Yench'i Tiao Tu lend atmosphere to the book.

Sybil Deucher and Opal Wheeler have for some time been opening up new worlds for children through their attractive biographies of musicians. This year, they have chosen an artist, and their story of "Giotto Tended the Sheep," surpasses their others. It relates the tale of how Giotto became an apprentice of Cimabue, and became a great artist. The illustrations are beautifully executed by Dorothy Bagley.

In Paul Levssac's translation of "It's Perfectly True, and Other Stories," we are again led into the delightful world of Hans Christian Andersen. Hugh Walpole states in the preface, that it is the finest English translation of Andersen's fairy tales.

With such excellent books as these and others, it should not be difficult to interest young people in reading the best books; and, by so doing, presenting through "new books, new worlds."



In the "Old Book Room" at Rockford College, the Undergraduates May Enjoy the Thrills of a London Bookshop, and Browse Through Volumes Dating Back to the Seventeenth Century.

Peace Poster Contest

What opportunities are we giving to the youth of America for promoting the idea of peace?

Three years ago, in Philadelphia, Nancy G. Babb started a National Peace Poster Contest, open to any art student in high school or college. As a result of the success of the first contest, a "Circulating Library of Original Peace Posters" was founded, with the view of loaning to any school, church, or other organization a collection of twenty-five posters to be placed on exhibition for a limited period of time. At the present time the library consists of 1900 posters, created by students from 44 states. It is a splendid collection, artistic, colorful and all making an effective appeal for peace. The work has been done by students of many races and creeds, representing every type of educational institution, both public and private. It is encouraging to know that many schools have formed the habit of making peace posters as one of their art class projects. Letters of appreciation are constantly reaching Miss Babb both from teachers in schools and community leaders who have exhibited the posters.

The Fourth Annual Contest, now in progress, closes Feb. 14, 1939. The slogan is "World Peace," with special accent on economic co-operation for world peace. Those who are interested may address the National Peace Poster Contest and Circulating Library of Original Peace Posters, 140 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WIXAL to Broadcast Lectures of Special Interest to Parents and Teachers

Parents of children attending primary and secondary schools, as well as teachers in these schools, may be interested in a new series of lectures by Harvard University educators, to be broadcast by short-wave radio. These talks, which may be received throughout the world on most all-wave receivers, will be transmitted on five consecutive Tuesday evenings (beginning Tuesday evening, November 15—all lectures at 8:00 p. m., EST, on 6.04 megacycles) over short-wave station W1XAL, Boston. Featuring prominent memoers of the Harvard School of Education, the lecture series is scheduled as follows:

November 15—Making Citizens. Professor Howard E. Wilson.

November 22—How Can the Public Help to Get Good Teachers? Dean Henry W. Holmes.

November 29 — Deficiencies in Reading Ability and Methods of Remedying Them. Professor Walter F. Dearborn.

December 6—Critical Issues in Public School Administration. Dr. Payson Smith.

December 13—Twenty Years Experience with a National System of Vocational Training. Professor Frederick G. Nichols.

As Community Centers

An interesting result of the large scale school building program of the past five years has been the growth of the consolidated school district plan in almost every section, but more particularly in the South and Middle West. Groups of primary and secondary students, heretofore widely scattered over a rural area, are now, with the aid of better highways and bus service, brought together in one new modern school. This has made for better instruction, better school spirit, and the lowering of county school taxes.

Another outgrowth of the school construction program is the widespread increasing use made by communities, both large and small, of the school buildings. Where not so many years ago a school was used six hours a day, five days a week, primarily for instruction, now it is also used for town meetings, adult education, concerts, pageants, lecture courses, and other forms of entertainment. Today the average American school has become a real community center.

Gift to Mother

The best thing to give to your mother is conduct that will make her proud of you.—Arthur Balfour.

Learned From Informal Travel

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are learning from the youth of Europe that traveling on foot or on a bicycle, with nights spent at informal places like youth hostels and camps, is one of the richest and most broadening of experiences. Our first speaker today passes along a few things he learned from such a trip.—Chairman.

Colorado

Dear Round Table:

As I have read the articles in this column about Youth Hostels I have wondered if you would like to hear my story of traveling on a very limited amount of money, and yet NOT using my thumb.

Two years ago, when my chum and I were seniors in high school, we went from Denver, Colo., to Yellowstone Park, Wyo., on our bicycles, a round trip of 1,400 miles.

We had $25 apiece and by cooking most of our own meals and carrying our own bedding we figured we could stay out for 25 days—and right now I'd like to say that planning and talking over every angle of the trip was almost as much fun as the trip itself. Of course, we had a lot of wild ideas which didn't work. One of these was sleeping by the roadside, but one night of fighting mosquitoes was enough of that; another was sleeping in some farmer's haymow and doing chores for our meals, but farms are far apart on this particular trip. However in cottage camps folks took an interest in our project and this made a good substitute for a hostel inn.

One night we helped a lady pit cherries and she gave us a bowlful. Another time we let a little kid ride my bike around the lot and his mother gave us fresh peaches and hot biscuits. We changed a tire for bacon and eggs; and we chopped a pile of wood and painted a screen for supper and breakfast. By watching for every opportunity to do some little chore we managed to get along on our budget and when we got home we'd run over just 10 cents! We both felt that carrying just the right equipment had a lot to do with this.

Some of the practical things which we found out from our experience I would like to pass along to other travelers. If you must ride on the highway, don't get clear off the pavement when an auto passes (it's hard on the tires); a wool blanket saves money, as you pay extra for bedding; lemons go mighty well when your drinking water is low, but warm chocolate isn't so good when it melts in the sack.

After the first two nights we washed our sock-, shorts, shirt, and towels every night, no matter how tired we were. And we found there was a certain technique to eating in restaurants that our mothers hadn't taught us. By sitting at the counter a long time we eked out our two-bit meal with a great many additional slices of bread and crackers left by folks who were in a bigger hurry than we were. All of these things were useful to use on the trip, but the big things we learned will stay with us all our lives.

Neither of us had ever been out on our own before, and we soon found out that when we put ourselves out a little, folks were willing to help us a lot. Our wheels helped in this respect, for they proved we weren't trying to bum our way. We made a bargain when we left home not to talk to each other when we were tired and hungry (that's why we came back friends). We had to learn NOT to listen to discouraging remarks. One night in Wyoming, when we had already peddled 300 miles, a fellow told us we might as well throw away our bikes as we'd never make Yellowstone in a hundred years. I'm glad we didn't believe him. All along this particular trip are memorials to the early pioneers, and it's a sure thing they didn't listen to discouragement, even in the midst of hardship.

I like my home, but I'll always feel that that trip did more for me in three weeks than I could have learned at home in any length of time, for it taught me how to meet people, and it's been a big help ever since.

If we'd stayed at home waiting for easier transportation we'd still be by the fireside. All over Europe they've used our method of transportation for years, and so all you need to do to see the country is to put your bike in good order and start out.

(Mr.) S. C.

Operas and Typography

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Plans for the winter?

How much to do—and how short the time!

As a "middle-thirty" may I tell you all how much I enjoy the Round Table. This is my first letter although I have been a reader for some time.

My plans for the winter include a home-study course in Advertising Layout and a reading course which will enable me to better enjoy the Saturday afternoon operas. Oh, yes, I am a printer, and there always seems to be something new to read and study, and lectures to attend, in this wonderful business. In my spare time I take long walks into the surrounding country.

I would really enjoy hearing from others seriously interested in printing (from the typographical standpoint).

(Mr.) M. C.

No Lack of Hobbies

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

After I graduated from college I came to live with my aunt while I was looking for a position. Although my work takes the greater part of my time, still there are many evenings that at first seemed rather lonesome to me after all the excitement of college life. I soon turned to my music which I had not touched for about four years. Scales never seemed very intriguing before, but they have now taken on a new interest for me.

Then, I spend one night in college studying, of all things, statistics. Figures never seemed to interest me but I found that they have a rather important place in the field I am intending to enter—personnel work.

Another hobby which is of great interest to me is collecting all kinds of rocks and stones and learning something about them as geological specimens. I have quite a collection now which has gradually grown from the one I started while taking an introductory course about three years ago. I had intended to take a course in minerals this fall but I found that it was not available to me as I had not had the college chemistry course which was a prerequisite. But that subject is all the more fun as I have had to study it out for myself.

Not so long ago I was one of your enthusiastic Mail-Baggers and certainly did enjoy corresponding with many different people. I would be most happy to hear from anyone interested in these subjects.

(Miss) E. P.

Neighbors All

Ohio

Dear Editor:

While listening to a foreign broadcast it came to me how wonderful it is that we have so many ways of coming into contact with our neighbors—through radio, airships, steamers, cables, and so many other ways.

It seems that now, as people are beginning to realize that peace can be obtained only through peaceful negotiations developed through a friendly interest in and knowledge of their neighbors, every means to become acquainted with them should be taken advantage of.

Since this is my first visit to the Round Table I sincerely hope that this letter interests someone enough to write to me. I shall welcome all letters from anyone, anywhere.

(Miss) M. L. F.

A great many of our Round Tablers are enthusiastic short-wave listeners. When we have reception that is so clear that it seems as if the speaker or musician may be in the very next room, it is easy to feel that we are all neighbors, as indeed we of all nations must someday prove that we actually are.

Cheerio . . . .

Chairman

Where Students May Practice Spanish

Holyoke Opens Another Modern Language 'House'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

A new country will be heard from on the Mount Holyoke College campus this year as a Spanish Corridor, to be known as "Centro Espagnol," adds its international touch to "Le Foyer" and "Das deutsche Haus," French and German foreign-speaking houses inaugurated last year. An easy-flowing knowledge of Spanish through everyday conversation and social affairs is the aim of those students who have been selected to enroll in the special group.

Located on the second floor of one of the large residence halls, Centro Espagnol is under the guidance of Señorita Olga Avendano of Santiago, Chile, who has come to Mount Holyoke to pursue graduate studies on a Latin-American scholarship. Students living on the Corridor, in addition to speaking Spanish among themselves, have guest students from other residence halls at their special table in South Rockefeller Hall, while teas twice a week give Spanish enthusiasts on other parts of the campus an opportunity to drop in informally.

As If in Spain Or Latin America

A gayly decorated parlor on the Spanish Corridor breathes the atmosphere of Spain and Latin America. Both of these places have contributed many of its bright rugs and pottery. A vase which dates from the period before Columbus is one of the prized objects of art illustrative of the culture and industry of the native peoples who fashioned them, while the addition of a radio in the parlor will enable students to hear shortwave programs from Spain and Latin America.

Spanish conversation on the Corridor flourishes under the leadership of several faculty members of the department of Romance Languages, and under their guidance a program of gatherings and talks for students and faculty members interested in Spanish both from Mount Holyoke and neighboring colleges is being arranged.

Le Foyer, a small white house framed by tall poles from which fly the French and American flags on all state occasions, is starting its second year with a capacity enrollment of 15 students, and plans for an expanding program of social functions. Teas served each day for those interested in speaking or listening to good French conversation, will be supplemented by a weekly reading from some modern French novel. The house also hopes to hold French tea dances with Amherst and Williams.

German House

Das deutsche Haus bespeaks its nationality in large German script words painted on the front door, opening into a hallway filled with pictures and decorations sent by friends in the "old country." Filled this year to its capacity of 14 girls, about six of whom have traveled or studied in Germany, the house boasts a number of typical German features giving it a unique air. Lisbeth, German maid and friend of all in the house, aids students in everything from their conversation to sewing on dirndls and fixing their hair. Her own efficiency is demonstrated in her cherishing of all left-over cream from after-dinner coffee, which she makes into butter for the next meal.

Girls will gather from other parts of the campus this year for teas at Das deutsche Haus once a week, where records of Strauss waltzes and German folk songs will supplement the social gaiety. At informal gatherings in the evening, pajama-clad students will settle in the living room with crackers and milk, knitting in hand, to hear readings from Schiller and Goethe. One prize contest has been planned for the "coziest" and "most German" room, while another will determine the student with the largest knowledge of idioms and new phrases. Perhaps most unique and friendly in the house is the introduction of the custom of joining hands before each meal, while the group repeats in chorus a German proverb or toast to good health.

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Bruins Open Home Hockey Season at Garden—Harvard System Reminiscence

Last-Minute Rush for Tickets Needed for Capacity Seating

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It will take a late rush of cash customers to fill the Boston Garden for tonight's opening home game of the Boston Bruins' National Hockey League season. The ever colorful Toronto Maple Leafs arrived in town this morning prepared to make amends for the 3-2 defeat administered to them by the Bruins in the N. H. L. season opener at Toronto a week ago last Thursday.

There probably will be a last-minute crush to fill the Garden for it seems inconceivable that the hockey opener will be attended by less than capacity. Boston is an admitted hockey center and the Bruins have always drawn well and no world or national affairs seem disturbing enough to have the opener fall below expectations in attendance tonight.

Whether the demand has been reduced because of the Eddie Shore holdout incident or some other unforseen reason is retarding interest, remains to be seen. Of course the Maple Leafs are one of the pet clubs partisan Boston hockey fans delight in seeing defeated by the Bruins, but even the Leafs might be some of the cause of disinterest due to the absence of such formerly well-known wearers of the Dominion insignia such as Charley Conacher, Happy Day, King Clancy and others.

Replacements

The Leafs may not use Buzz Boll to best advantage since he has been recovering from an injury rather slowly and Gordon Drillon, sharp-shooting right wing, also has been sidelined due to a broken thumb. Replacements have been obtained in Gus Marker, veteran right wing who performed with the Montreal Maroons last year, and a speedy little winger named Normie Mann, who once was the property of the Leafs and recently was secured from the N. Y. Ranger farm team, Philadelphia. Man is to play four games for the Leafs on trial and this makes the third contest.

All the other Leafs of last year are back with Red Horner and Jimmy Fowler on defense along with Reg Hamilton and Bingo Kampman for spares. Hal Broda will tend goal as usual and the sole remaining member of the old guard, Harvey Jackson, continues to patrol left wing better than any other member of the team. Nick Metz, Murph Chamberlain, Pep Kelly, last year's youngsters, are back with Syl Apps, George Parsons, and Bob Davidson comprising the visiting attacking department.

Crawford in for Shore

Bruins have exhibited only once before the home fans, that game in which they played against the Boston Olympics. The team is substantially the same excepting the absence of Shore. Jack Crawford, rookie defenseman, is taking Shore's place and doing a good job, but of course he is no Shore.

The third line is all new with Mel Hill, from the Providence club last year, on right wing, and ex-amateurs Pat McReavy and Roy Conacher, the latter a brother of the famous Conacher, at center and left wing, respectively. Cooney Weiland, now assistant manager to Ross, and Gordon Pettinger, former third line center, are the spare forwards.

The two other lines remain intact with Ray Getliffe, Bill Cowley and Charlie Sands the usual starters. Second in customary order of appearance is the combine of Woody Dumart, Milton Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, known to the fans as the "Kitchener Kids."

With the two teams in a tie for second in the standing, victory tonight has its value . . . Rangers play their first home game tonight with the faltering Red Wings for opponents . . . The Wings are on the spot in this game because Manager Jack Adams has not attempted to hide his disappointment in the team showing to date.

'Kitchener Kids'—All



By a Staff Photographer

The Boston Bruins forward line of (top, left to right) Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart, have come out of hiding and (lower right) Rudolph "Bingo" Kampman, defenseman of the Leafs, is ready to greet them. When the Leafs eliminated the Bruins in the playoffs last year the Bruin players were uncomfortable in Kitchener, Ont., because Kampman also hails from there and was top man all summer.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—Lake Forest College, which is resting on its laurels after finishing its football season without a defeat or a tie, isn't claiming any national championship, but it wants to be known as having one of the best teams in the country for its size. Lake Forest beat seven rivals this season, and only one of them had a corresponding enrollment. Five of the other colleges are about twice Lake Forest's size and one has almost three times as many students. Among other feats, the Foresters ended a 19-game undefeated streak for Carroll College of Waukesha, Wis., which has lost only once in three years.

* * *

NEW YORK—Two of the East's finest passers, Sid Luckman of Columbia and Wilmeth Sidat-Singh of Syracuse, are scheduled to have their first real tossing duel Saturday. Rain spoiled their chances for any aerial fireworks last year but Sidat-Singh scored the Orange touchdown in a 6-6 tie by running 41 yards. Incidentally, both learned to play football on the "sidewalks" of New York. Luckman comes from Brooklyn and Sidat-Singh from Harlem.

Manhattan College Team Succeeds Michigan State

I. C. 4-A. Cross-Country Standing

College	Points	College	Points
Manhattan	43	Princeton	247
Michigan State	76	Harvard	260
Pittsburgh	90	M. I. T.	282
Alfred	109	Fordham	368
Penn State	110	N. Y. U.	384
Syracuse	166	Rutgers	407
Cornell	215	Columbia	499
Maine	216	C. C. N. Y.	504
Yale	217		

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Michigan State's five-year reign in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country championships has been brought to an end, mostly by the graduation of its star runners, but so far there is no sign of a real successor to the Spartans.

Manhattan succeeded Michigan State as team champion in the 30th run at Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday, but failed to dominate the show. Billy Smith, Penn State sophomore, who never has been beaten in a college cross-country race, walked off with individual honors, but failed to get much support from his teammates.

The final team count was Manhattan 43, Michigan State 76, Pittsburgh 90, Alfred 109 and Penn State 110.

Smith romped five miles over the Van Cortlandt Park hills while a strong, cold wind called for more speed, in 26m. 33.3s. Manhattan's Joe Moclair chased him all the way but finished some 200 yards behind in 27 minutes flat. Then came Donald Smith of Maine, 27m. 12s.; Richard Frey, Michigan State, 27m. 15s., and Lawrence Moriarity, Manhattan, 27m. 27s.

Manhattan runners also placed eighth, 15th and 16th while Michigan State's other four came in 9th, 10th, 27th and 30th. Each moved up one place in the team scoring, as Morgan Elmer of Lehigh, who finished sixth, wasn't competing for the team trophy.

With Smith on hand for a couple of years more and three runners finishing in the first 10 in the three-mile freshman race, Penn State may turn out to be Michigan State's successor as boss of the harriers. Leslie MacMitchell of New York University easily beat Vincent Carnevale of Georgetown for freshman honors.

Order of finish of the first 25 with times:

1—William Smith, Penn State	26:32.4
2—Joseph Moclair, Manhattan	27:00
3—Donald Smith, Maine	27:12
4—Richard D. Frey, Michigan St.	27:15
5—Lawrence Moriarity, Manh'tt'n	27:27
6—Morgan Elmer, Lehigh	27:28
7—Walter Sterner, Pittsburgh	27:34
8—Robert Conklin, Manhattan	27:37
9—Roy Fehr, Michigan State	27:38
10—George Keller, Michigan State	27:39
11—Bradley Rendell, Alfred	27:42
12—Frank Maule, Jr., Penn State	27:47
13—Edward Lagasse, Alfred	27:48
14—Albert Boulanger, Pittsburgh	27:51
15—George Sheehan, Manhattan	27:52
16—Francis Furey, Manhattan	27:55
17—Edward Lesnanski, M. I. T.	28:00
18—Raymond Vacca, Manhattan	28:02
19—Albert Zamborsky, Pittsburgh	28:12
20—Frank McCabe, Pittsburgh	28:14
21—Jesse R. Cavileer, Syracuse	28:15
22—Roswell Brayton, Harvard	28:25
23—George Ranney, Cornell	28:30
24—Eugene Burgess, Alfred	28:31
25—Leonard Henderson, Penn State	28:32

Reid Renominated U. S. G. A. President

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States Golf Association will stand pat on its 1938 officers for the coming year, Archie M. Reid of the St. Andrews Golf Club, Yonkers, N. Y., has been nominated to succeed himself as president, and the entire list of officers presented by the Nominating Committee remains unchanged

Reid was notified of his nomination last night on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the famous St. Andrews Club. His father, John Reid, was one of the "Apple Tree Gang" which organized the club.

Other officers nominated were: Vice-Presidents, Harold W. Pierce, Brookline, Mass., and R. Arthur Wood, Highland Park, Ill.; Secretary, Frank M. Hardt, Merion, Pa.; Treasurer, Jess W. Sweetser, Bronxville, N. Y. One new member was listed for the Executive Committee, Fielding Wallace of Augusta, Ga., replacing Perry E. Hall of Philadelphia.

Lafayette Will Open Penn Football Season

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (AP)—Lafayette will open the University of Pennsylvania 1939 football season on Franklin Field next Oct. 7, according to H. Jamison Swartz, Director of Athletics. Six of the eight game schedule are home games. The schedule:

Oct. 7, Lafayette; 14, Yale at New Haven; 21, Harvard at Boston; 28, North Carolina.
Nov. 4, Navy; 11, Penn State; 18, Michigan; 30, Cornell.

Capablanca Beaten

HAARLEM, The Netherlands, Nov 15 (AP)—Paul Keres, Estonia, defeated Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba, in 37 moves last night in the only game to be decided in the sixth round of the A. V. R. O. international chess tournament.

The victory placed Keres in a tie for second place with Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, whose sixth-round game with Reuben Fine, United States, was adjourned in an even position. Fine is in first place.

In the other two matches, Dr. Max Euwe, The Netherlands, adjourned with Samuel Reshevsky, United States, and Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with Mikhail Botwinnik, Soviet Russia, both after 41 moves.

Ten Colleges in Ski Meet

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 15 (AP)—Ten colleges have announced intention to compete in the annual tourney of the intermediate division of the Intercollegiate Ski Union here Feb. 24 and 25. Clark H. Gates of Vergennes, President of the Norwich University Outing Club, announced they would be Norwich, Bowdoin, Cornell, Maine, Massachusetts State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Syracuse, Union and Colby.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Still Bowling Them Over

They are still bowling them over on the college football field. Entering the last half of the last full month of the season, we find the list of undefeated and untied teams down to 18, with little prospect of its remaining that large by the time the whistle has been blown for the last time. Now 18 is quite a respectable number for so late in the season; but when we scan the list, we find that out of this 18 there are not more than seven colleges which can really be rated as worthy of being considered for national honors.

Surprising Ups and Downs

The ups and downs of a number of the big college teams this year have been most surprising. One week end has found a team playing what appeared to be unbeatable football and given its followers every reason for believing that it would come through its schedule with a clean slate, only to see it fall the next week before a team which it had expected to defeat with comparative ease. Inability to keep a team keyed up to top pitch in the face of exacting schedules has caused much of this, and so long as the present type of football is played and schedules are made up two or three years in advance, undefeated and untied seasons are going to continue to be very scarce among the leading colleges of the country.



Wide World

Carl G. Snavely
Cornell Coach

Six Important Results

There were six results over the past week end which loom large in college football circles. From the viewpoint of removing undefeated and untied teams, the Cornell victory over Dartmouth in the East and the St. Mary's victory over Santa Clara in the Far West stand out. The Tennessee-Vanderbilt game practically settled the championship of the Southeastern Conference, and kept the Volunteers in the race for a Rose Bowl invitation. Duke's victory over Syracuse and Notre Dame's victory over Minnesota kept those victors very much in the Rose Bowl race, while Washington's victory over Southern California greatly reduced the latter's chances of defending the Rose Bowl honors for the West.

Stagg Back at Chicago

And when the football season of 1938 is all over, one of its most interesting memories will be the return of Amos Alonzo Stagg to Chicago and the great tribute paid to him by every one connected with the university which he served so well for 41 years. Dean of American college football coaches, this veteran, who is rounding out his forty-ninth year of coaching, is just as enthusiastic for the game as ever, and the 32-to-0 victory which his College of the Pacific eleven scored against Chicago shows that the man who invented many of the plays which have increased the efficiency and popularity of the game during the past years is still one of its leading coaches.

* * *

Sports Shavings Here and There

Rona Little, who did so well in this year's Wimbledon junior lawn tennis championship, is highly regarded as a future British National champion. . . . Brown 20, Harvard 13. Yale 20, Brown 14. Harvard 26, Princeton 7. Princeton 20, Yale 7. What's the answer on Harvard vs. Yale based on those figures? . . . At the rate things are going there won't be enough undefeated, untied teams to take care of the various "Bowl" games. . . . Charlie Heer, a regular end on the Syracuse varsity eleven, is a member of the Syracuse debating team. . . . A major inboard regatta is to be held July 8 and 9 by the Lake Hopatcong (N. J.) Yacht Club. . . . When the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the New York Americans in their opening N. H. L. game, they scored more points against the Americans than they scored against them all of last season.

Yanks Want New Salary Deadline

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 15

The New York Yankees, annoyed by the holdout stars of the past few seasons, are expected to propose a new form of player contract at this winter's major league baseball meetings. The change would call for salaries to start March 1 each year instead of with the opening of the season.

Such a shift would enable a club to penalize players who dodge spring training and pre-season exhibitions by fining them. It also would penalize the clubs, for they would have to pay salaries to a flock of players they would not expect to keep after the opening of the campaign.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Phillies traded Virgil Davis and Eddie Delker to St. Louis for Jimmy Wilson and cash.

Notre Dame Is Now Leading College Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The way things have been going lately, almost any team that hasn't had the tar licked out of it is good for at least a vote or two in the weekly Associated Press football ranking poll. Right now, however, Notre Dame is on top of a heap that includes 31 colleges.

Where the Irish will be in another week or two is another question. They were hardly in sight a few weeks ago. Then they whipped Army, Navy and Minnesota on successive Saturdays and earned the No. 1 ranking by a comfortable margin over Texas Christian, last week's leader. They play Northwestern, first conqueror of Minnesota, next Saturday, then go on to tackle Southern California Dec. 3.

Notre Dame drew 60 first-place votes from 92 sports writers who participated in the fifth poll of the season. The total was 887 points against 786 for T. C. U., which was picked No. 1 by 19 writers. Northwestern drew 23 points for 16th place and that combination easily makes the tussle of the Irish and the Wildcats this week's foremost gridiron attraction.

T. C. U., which didn't meet such tough opposition when it bowled over Texas, apparently dropped from the lead for that reason, and the Horned Frogs will find it hard to go ahead if Notre Dame keeps on winning. T. C. U. plays Rice, an in-and-outer of the Southwest Conference, Saturday.

Other major contests listed for the leaders are Duke (No. 4) against North Carolina State, Pittsburgh (No. 5) against Penn State, Oklahoma (No. 7) against Iowa State in a game which will decide the exciting Big Six title race, and California (No. 9) against Stanford.

The complete ranking (first place votes in brackets, points scored on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis) follows:

Team	Points
Notre Dame, (60)	887
Texas Christian, (19)	786
Tennessee, (5)	639
Duke, (5)	586
Pittsburgh, (2)	532
Carnegie Tech	407
Oklahoma, (1)	315
Cornell	194
California	138
Holy Cross	130

Second Ten—Santa Clara 79, Wisconsin 52, Southern California 40, Dartmouth 38, Villanova 26, Northwestern 23, Michigan 19, Fordham 18, Texas Tech 17, Alabama 16.
Others Mentioned—Boston College 12, Georgetown 10, Minnesota 9, Iowa State and Ohio State 4 each, Georgia Tech and St. Mary's 3 each, Auburn 2, North Carolina, Vanderbilt and Clemson 1 each.

Biggest changes in the standings since last week sent Duke from seventh place to fourth on the strength of its decisive victory over Syracuse, Oklahoma from 10th to seventh, and Cornell, triumphant over Dartmouth, from 20th to eighth.

B. U. Athletes Turning Toward Winter Sports

With Boston University's football season closing next Saturday against undefeated Villanova at Fenway Park, attention gradually is being turned toward other Terrier athletic activities.

A squad of 30 hockey candidates reported to Coach Wayland Vaughn at the Boston Arena yesterday. Among those on hand were Capt. Al Carvelli, Joe O'Sullivan, Dick Dow, Veto Neviackas, and Joe Conaty. A number of promising sophomores, who played on the yearling team last season, worked out with the squad.

Coach Vaughn's hopes for retaining the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship were lowered when it was learned that Johnny Chambers and Gil Priestly have been lost to the squad.

Faced with the necessity of building an entire new club due to the loss of every regular from last year's championship team except for Captain Carvelli, Vaughn will cut his squad early in order to get down to immediate work.

Eighteen men turned out for the Terriers swimming team at the University Club pool. Coach Jack Wallace greeted a squad which included eight veterans and 10 newcomers. Co-captains Joe Palladini and John Houston headed the group.

The Terrier basketball squad has settled down to daily practice sessions at the St. Botolph Street gymnasium. Two more candidates joined the squad yesterday. They were Ernest Olson, veteran, and Richard Eaton, star forward on last year's freshman team.

Fourteen games will be played by the B. U. five. Three teams return to the schedule this winter after a lapse of many years. They are Dartmouth, Brown, and Williams. The schedule:

Dec. 10—Springfield at Springfield; 13—New Hampshire; 17—Harvard at Cambridge.
Jan. 7—Dartmouth at Hanover; 11—Worcester Poly; 13—Brown at Providence.
Feb. 3—Tufts; 4—Clark at Worcester; 9—Tufts at Medford; 10—Colby; 15—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 18—Trinity at Hartford; 24—Williams at Williamstown; 25—Massachusetts State at Amherst.

Wilson Named Captain Of Terrier Harriers

Sam Wilson, Jr., of Needham, has been elected captain of the Boston University cross-country team for next season. Wilson has been outstanding on the B. U. Harriers for the past two seasons. He jointly holds the Nickerson Field course record with Jack Fredriksen, a teammate, when they both finished in a dead heat to win the W. P. I. meet in 8m. 45s.

In the New England Intercollegiate cross-country championship, Wilson just missed taking third place, but his great finish enabled the Terriers to finish fifth in the meet, the highest a B. U. team has ever finished in this event. He also holds the Boston University outdoor mile record which is 4m. 25 2-5s. He turned in this effort last spring in winning the Bacon mile.

Dick Harlow Produces Well-Drilled Elevens

Have the Harvards another Percy Haughton, who coached the Crimson from 1908 to 1916, in genial rotund Richard Cresson Harlow?

In many departments of football mastery they differ, and differ widely. In one or two, particularly, they are basically alike in operation and purpose. Both coaches work for the utmost in the individual carrying out his assignments and both have the faculty of utilizing to the full extent, the capabilities of each man. Naturally all this lends unity to team co-ordination.

Both coaches came to Harvard when football was at a low ebb. And both began at the bottom installing a simple, yet as infallible a system as time permitted. In the case of Harlow, time is not so generous as that given to the Haughton regime. The latter had graduated schedules permitting unhurried progress. Harlow must hasten more than advisable to meet opposition.

Had to Speed Progress

This season in particular, the Harvard eleven had to speed up progress. Even with all speed the boys had no time to gain the soneeded mastery of timing to match teams such as Brown, Cornell, Army, and Dartmouth. It almost defeated Army, losing 17 to 20, and finally clicked against Princeton. The team that defeated Princeton really was going.

Against Chicago and Virginia Harvard did not play so well, but for purposes. These were games used merely to take necessary steps toward building the greatest Harvard team in the modern era, with which to face Yale. There are no great stars, although Capt. Bobby Green has amazed with his steadiness and Cliff Wilson has handled the colorless roll of blocker and backer-up with standout quality.

Percy Haughton did not establish his system to its superiority over Yale in a year or two. Harlow also did not gain impressive victories and ended his first season, 1934, with three victories and eight defeats. Shaun Kelly captained the team and it went down before Yale in a bitter fight, 14 to 7, with the great Larry Kelley a dominating factor for the Eli. That team also fell before one of Fritz Crisler's powerhouse Princeton teams, 35-0.

The next year the Harlow team grew. It was captained by Jim Gaffney, startled the football world by a tie with Princeton 14-14 and lost to the last team Larry Kelley played for at Yale, by a single point, 14 to 13, after outplaying the Eli all the way.

Important Fruits

Then came last year when the timing and carrying out of assignments brought important fruits. Captained by Russ Allen, the Crimson romped over the Tigers, 34 to 6 and topped Yale, 13 to 6.

This year the Crimson system took on too much of a task. The first half schedule was out of the question. Brown, Cornell, Army, and Dartmouth were entirely out of proportion to the material at hand. Harvard lost them all, but not without a command of respect. The team played "iron man" type of football captained by the "iron man" of them all, Bobby Green.

This Saturday Dick Harlow will send his fourth Harvard grid team against Yale and according to those who were acquainted with the late Percy Haughton, this present eleven will equal those of the past in precision and drill. These qualities should be sufficient to defeat Yale this season, thereby evening the Harlow record against Eli.

The admirable connection with football, however, is that regardless of season records and past achievements, traditional games such as Harvard against Yale never can be predicted safely in advance. W. M.

Husky Gridsters To Elect Leader Saturday Night

Although Northeastern's varsity football season is officially over, two very important items still remain—a banquet at the Hotel Lenox on Friday night and the annual Student Council Football Dance at the Hotel Somerset on Saturday.

The lettermen will elect their captain for next year at the banquet, but the vote will be taken by sealed ballot and the decision will not be announced until Saturday night.

The dance is one of the Fall features of the social program, and at the same time it is of real value to the athletic set-up since the proceeds are used for the team. Last year the Student Council purchased blankets for the squad and some such contribution will be made this year.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Brighter Lighter Stage

By Harold Hobson

London

Musical comedies are improving. In Mr. Leslie Henson's new show at the Gaiety, "Running Riot," there is a joke which might have been at home in an Oxford common room. "If you copy from one book," observes Miss Rosamund Watson, "it is plagiarism; if you copy from three, it is research." True, this joke is a kind of peak or climax; the authors bring it on early in their entertainment, and, satisfied with their triumph, do not attempt to repeat it. But it has done its work; the audience returns home to Mayfair or Balham and Tooting, fortified with the exhilarating experience of having listened to a musical comedy line not devoid of intelligence.

Nor is this a mere flash in the pan. "Bobby, Get Your Gun," in which Mr. Bobby Howes appears at the Adelphi, makes a determined and, on the whole, successful effort to keep verbally up to the standard set by "Running Riot" in its solitary moment of genius.

The story, of course, is the usual musical comedy nonsense; it would be too much to expect the plot of a musical comedy, as well as the words in which the plot is told, to be sensible and witty. Mr. Howes is the undergraduate heir to an earldom, and his claims are disputed. He goes to Cuba to find a missing birth certificate, and returns with a wife and the title. There are the customary scenes in the customary South American inn, with exotic dancers exotically dancing, with everything exaggerated and laid on thick, with simple maidens in a tough spot sobbing in broken-hearted English, and gangsters bellowing in heart-breaking American. So far, so bad. The lines are thrown in boring places; but the lines themselves are good.

* * *

American audiences have been trained of late to expect in their musical comedies political satire of a high order. In England we have not been so fortunate. We have had no "Of Thee I Sing" or "Let 'Em Eat Cake." The reason may be that the London stage is strictly controlled by the censor in the matter of political allusions, for great care is taken that offense shall not be given either at home or abroad. When Mr. David Burns, the leader of the gangsters, says to Mr. Howes, in a manly and generous way, "Let bygones be bygones," and Mr. Howes replies in a tone of meditation, "So you were at Munich, too," our transports, to an American, may seem unwarranted. But ham sandwiches are welcome to those who know not caviare. So it will be easily understood that our rapture was unbounded when Mr. Wylie Watson, who had first been Mr. Howes's valet, and then became the major-domo in his ancestral home, being faced with a problem that had hitherto baffled him, assumed the dignified posture of a state chamberlain and announced, "When I was a little boy, I used to say, If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again."

* * *

Mr. Howes possibly has the widest range of any English musical comedy actor. Others may equal him in humor, but none has the same dexterity in light pathos. The Earl of Lockwood is one of his best parts. It has long been apparent that the supply of leading musical comedy players on the male side is drying up. In the last 10 years no new star has appeared, though two, Mr. Arthur Riscoe and Mr. Alfred Burden, have been promoted from the country. Mr. Burden has returned again to the provinces, and Mr. Riscoe's position is not entirely assured, magnificently and oafishly funny as he can sometimes be. But, with these minor qualifications, the musical comedy leaders of today are the same as in 1928. Mr. Jack Buchanan, Mr. Leslie Henson, and Mr. Howes easily outdistance all rivals hitherto appeared exclusively in more serious entertainments. Miss Churchill brings to her part a shy charm that takes some of her scenes right out of the category of ordinary musical comedy. She sings prettily, but with a very slight voice. She does not dance.

The production of "Bobby, Get Your Gun" was held up during the crisis. It would probably have been better had a similar policy been followed with respect to "Official Secret," at the New Theater. Instead, it was presented on the very night when the outlook seemed most serious, and it contained many lines about the vulnerability of Britain to air attack which, in the circumstances, were almost electrifying. There was a new aeroplane being manufactured, and secrets of its construction were being betrayed to the enemy. Mr. Cecil Parker, as the head of Scotland Yard, ran the criminal to earth with his usual suave grace, but the piece was too topical to be popular and had to be withdrawn, though it was a skillful enough play on its own merits.

Another entertainment that the crisis affected was "Idiot's Delight," which had packed the Apollo for eight or nine months. It has now been revived at popular prices at His Majesty's, with Mr. Lee Tracy in the part of the dance troupe leader first taken by Mr. Raymond Massey.

There has been greater change among leading ladies. And "Bobby, Get Your Gun" adds to this change by introducing as its sentimental lead Miss Diana Churchill, who has

A Newcomer at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Miss Mary Rynne, with her first play, "Pilgrims," has succeeded in giving a religious theme a comedy setting without taking away from its dignity.

There is a shrine of the Madonna in the Italian mountains to which pilgrims must travel on foot. In the village of Drumcree, Nano Vaughan, a girl of great faith and piety, resolves to make the pilgrimage to obtain physical well-being for her father. She is joined in the resolve by several friends, including two youths. At the last moment, Nano finds that she cannot go, but she will walk, at home, the daily distance traveled by the group.

When the pilgrims arrive at an inn near the shrine, the two youths learn that there is a legend to the effect that the pilgrim who enters the shrine first at dawn has his petition granted. They meet outside the shrine before daybreak. A quarrel results and each discovers that the other loves Nano. One gives way and, as day dawns, the door of the shrine is opened to disclose Nano kneeling inside. They close the door as the other pilgrims arrive. After a brief prayer, the door is again opened, but the shrine is found to be empty.

* * *

Despite the serious vein running through, the play is comedy. Every character other than Nano is a portrait and there is absolute contrast among them. A scene in the mountains when the pilgrims are within sight of their goal is excellent comedy. Throughout the play the dialogue flows easily and there is a freshness about it as well as about the repartee. It is all very human and delightful.

For a first effort, "Pilgrims" is kept remarkably within bounds. The four scenes that go to make up the first and second acts are well constructed and there is an economy of dialogue which is just right. It is not until the third act, which is brief, that the author betrays her novice hand.

Hugh Hunt put some of his best work into the production, his last undertaking at the Abbey. Tanya Moisseivitch was responsible for settings which were charmingly appropriate. Phyllis Ryan, as Nano, had a part somewhat similar to that of the girl, Bridget, in "Shadow and Substance," which she created and for which she appears to be particularly suited. Miss Ryan has personality but she has had no opportunity yet of developing versatility. The rest of the cast was composed of well-known Abbey players and their acting was uniformly excellent.

* * *

Although the hour wanted only 15 minutes of midnight and the audience, which filled the Gate Theater to capacity, had been in their places since before 7, they stood for several minutes cheering when the last curtain fell on the Irish première of Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra."

The production, as a whole, was a triumph for Hilton Edwards, who also chose a cast which left little room for complaint. For this writer, however, the play did not quite take on full weight until the third part was reached. The reason was that Coralie Carmichael, as Christine, while excellent in the middle and lower levels, seemed to lose control when she ascended the heights.

As Lavinia, Meriel Moore's performance was a tour de force. In the earlier parts, she played with a restraint which, later, developed into a repression sufficiently under control to produce that calm that goes with determination. Christopher Casson, as Orin, shared honors with Miss Moore.

On Oct. 27, the Gate Theater celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding. The Gate stands today as an institution no less national than the Abbey. It has led young native dramatists along new paths, while several of its players, who gained their first experience on its stage, have found their way to the West End of London and into film work.

J. J. Hayes



Talbot; Ben Pinchot

Donald Cook and Phoebe Foster

In "American Landscape," Elmer Rice's new play which the Playwrights' Company will present at the Wilbur in Boston on Nov. 21 and at the Cort in New York on Nov. 28.



The Art of Piero di Cosimo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Although there are only about ten Piero di Cosimo paintings at present in American collections, six of these have been assembled by the Schaeffer Galleries in an exhibition of the work of the Italian Renaissance artist. The paintings, which are grouped together for the first time, illumine a charming and at times whimsical figure who stands out clearly in the golden age of Italian art. A contemporary of Verrocchio, Leonardo and Botticelli, Piero is generally considered most closely associated with the master of the "Primavera," though he was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli, whose name he acquired. To some degree he was an eclectic, sampling now the qualities of one master, and again those of another. But in his allegories as well as in his religious subjects he possesses a distinction of his own which connoisseurs of painting have long recognized.

The present exhibition finds him represented by four of his allegorical or legendary subjects and by two religious paintings, lent by public museums and private collectors. There is the large "Finding of Vulcan," formerly in the Benson collection in London, lent by the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., which is one of his most beautiful works. His "Vulcan and Aeolus as Teachers of Mankind" formerly in the Marquess of Lothian's collection, comes from the National Gallery of Canada, for which it was acquired only two years ago.

* * *

One of his most whimsical pieces, "The Discovery of Honey," is contributed by the Worcester Art Museum, and a quaint little allegory, which yet remains to be interpreted, is lent by Samuel H. Kress. With these are a large and charming tondo, an "Adoration of the Child," which comes from the S. H. Kress foundation, and a portrait of "St. John the Evangelist" belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Harold I. Pratt. The illustrated catalogue publishes a seventh work, another tondo subject, the "Madonna and Child With Angels," formerly belonging to a private Berlin collector which is yet to arrive from the Messrs. Mathiesen in London.

Much of the interest in the exhibition centers on the two large companion panels on legendary subjects, of which the "Finding of Vulcan" is especially charming in its naturalistic treatment of the theme—that of the youthful Vulcan, who was cast out of Heaven by the gods, and discovered in a flowering meadow by a party of young women. Botticelli's name immediately comes to thought, for the lyrical graces of the figures and the clean-cut drawing suggest at once a similarity of style which seems to draw Piero and Botticelli close together. The essential difference, however, as has often been pointed out, lies in the more mundane realism of Piero's manner. The picture is delightfully idyllic, but the characters wear the expressions of real human beings more than the idealized forms of the greater romantic figure of the period.

* * *

The "Finding of Vulcan" belonged originally to a series of large subjects which Piero di Cosimo painted between 1500 and 1505 for the Florentine art patron Francesco del Pugliese. The allegory of "Vulcan and Aeolus," also from this series, symbolizes with a charming freedom the early history of man. It is more fanciful in conception than the companion work. The masculine groups of which it is largely composed are spotted with peculiar clarity in the landscape, like so many sculptural details.

"The Discovery of Honey" gives release to a more playful mood in the artist. The legendary aspect of the subject is accentuated by numerous pagan figures who grimace and posture in a landscape, beside a great tree, as they go about the amusing business of bringing to rest a swarm of bees.

The imaginative and whimsical are stressed by modern commentators as traits which bring him into alignment with the taste now prevalent in advanced quarters for the fantastic forms of art. However that may be, Piero remains essentially a part of the Renaissance in Italy, and one of its most interesting personalities. Vasari speaks of him as a draftsman who "drew most excellently from the life," and this commentary is well supported by the clarity and precision of the forms in the present show.

In the religious subjects, of which the "Adoration" is notable for its serenity and tenderness, as well as the purity of its expression, the visitor sees a different aspect of his art. There is nothing of the playful imaginative temperament of the legendary episodes about them, but on the contrary a reverent devotion to the traditional style of religious art. To explain the deviations in Piero's pattern of thought, one finds a clue again in the record which Vasari leaves. There was the "wildness" of an unsettled temperament about him. This quality leaves its mark in his painting, but seldom does it range beyond the border of reason. He draws upon classical models for his art, but in a romantic spirit he makes his work human and attractive.

C. B.

Beginning next week, the Art, Music and Theater Page will appear on Saturday instead of Tuesday.



Tullio Carminati

In "Great Lady," Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical, which will be shown at the Shubert in Boston, beginning Nov. 22, and thereafter at the Majestic, New York.

A Rachmaninoff Holiday in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

When the Philadelphia Orchestra came over for its second Carnegie Hall concert of the season on the evening of Nov. 8, it treated a very large audience to what amounted to a Rachmaninoff festival. The Russian musician's Third Symphony, in A minor, opened the program, and then he was presented in person as the soloist of Beethoven's C major Piano Concerto, No. 1. For the other and last number, Eugene Ormandy, the conductor, had recourse to that hard-driven standby, the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss.

Mr. Ormandy, departing from his scoreless, deskless habit and conducting with the music open before him, put to his credit in the case of the symphony the most satisfactory performance I have ever known him to give. The work seemed to appeal to him strongly, and he obtained an orchestral execution that did justice to its rich coloring, its Slavic melodiousness, and its passages of a tricksy caprice. The symphony itself, which the Philadelphians, Leopold Stowoski conducting, had introduced to New York almost exactly two years before, when it was less than three months old, possesses elements of obvious attractiveness that ought to make it popular.

* * *

Mr. Rachmaninoff's share in the concert as performer resulted in a finely proportioned and highly polished account of the early Beethoven concerto, in which Mr. Ormandy's direction of the accompaniment was for the most part the perfect complement of the soloist's offering. As things turned out, the "Don Juan" portion of the concert was rather a deadweight than a makeweight, and through no fault of Strauss's.

The feature of Philharmonic-Symphony activities has continued to be young Robert Virovai. This extraordinary youth was again the soloist at the Carnegie Hall concerts of Nov. 5 and 6, but in a different concerto—the Brahms instead of the fourth Vieuxtemps. Of course the demand on his interpretative powers was far greater in the case of the Brahms, while the technical requirements, if less spectacular, were hardly less exorbitant.

It is perhaps enough to say that he triumphed all along the line. It seemed quite astonishing that a youth of 17 could probe so far into the very quick of Brahms's musical thought, and at the same time the sheer mechanical and tonal aspects of his performance remained exceptional. It had been expected that with the touch of the gypsy in his musical make-up he would excel in the final rondo, but hardly that the Adagio would be imbued with such noble and tender poetry.

For the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Nov. 10 and 11, identical of program, there was no soloist. John Barbirolli selected as one number Debussy's "Berceuse héroïque," in token of Armistice Day. He also led his men through Elgar's arrangement for full modern orchestra of the overture to Handel's Chandos anthem, "In the Lord Put I My Trust," Schumann's Fourth Symphony, and Beethoven's Seventh. The overture, a magnificent work, though some may feel that Elgar overdressed it, went best. The Romanza of Schumann's symphony was in general well played, too. But for the most part brute strength reigned.

* * *

In the recital field first honors in recent days have gone to Marjorie Lawrence, the Metropolitan soprano of Australian birth and, I suspect, Scottish descent. For nobody without Scottish blood could sing "David Lad" and "Annie Laurie" so delightfully as Miss Lawrence did. In odd association these two ballads and Brünnhilde's final scene from "Götterdämmerung" exhibited both the singer's exceptional voice and her use of it at their best. Elsewhere she was often obviously hampered by a faulty production of tone, though her rare power of dramatic expression and her tremendous vitality carried her victoriously through an inexorably difficult program that ranged over a wide territory, from Black to Hindemith.

Besides Miss Lawrence's matinée of Nov. 6, the Town Hall was the scene of recitals of uncommon interest on Nov. 7 and 8. On the afternoon of the former day, Carroll Glenn, a young American girl who had won a Naumburg award in violin, disclosed remarkable talent in a taxing program that centered round the Sibelius Concerto. That evening Enya Gonzalez, the Philippine soprano of 19, who had already won acclaim in "Madama Butterfly" at the Center Theater, devoted her youthful voice, excellent musicianship, linguistic accomplishment, and engaging manner to an engrossing array of lyrics. On the following evening Roland Hayes once more exhibited his art as tenor in a typically effective program.

Jascha Heifetz as usual chose Carnegie Hall for his first local recital of the season on the evening of Nov. 9. It was also his first appearance here since the Stadium nights of last summer. But alas, the distinguished violinist was by no means in the vein. And there was, moreover, trouble with the fiddle strings, plus that rarity for him, lapses from the pitch. However, his great qualities also were frequently in evidence.

In the course of a program made up otherwise of Bach, Brahms, Paganini, and Tchaikovsky appeared an "American Group" specially selected by Mr. Heifetz, and these are what it comprised: "Deep River" (arranged by the violinist), "Levee Dance" by Clarence Cameron White, "Giant Hills" by Cecil Burleigh, "A la Valse" by Victor Herbert, "From the Canebrake" by Samuel Gardner, and "Perpetual Motion" by Louis Kroll.

'Werther,' for the 1000th Time

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Our two great lyric theaters have inaugurated their season with gala events which have made some stir. The Opéra-Comique has given us with all solemnity the thousandth presentation of "Werther," and the Opéra has offered a beautiful interpretation, in German, of "Tristan und Isolde," with the assistance of superior foreign artists.

When we read the meter of glory and see the number "1000" which has just appeared for several French lyric compositions, we have the proof that Gounod, Bizet, and Massenet really found a peculiarly stable formula for the musical theater, inasmuch as it has survived victoriously all fluctuations of taste and all caprices of style. The thousandth presentation of "Werther" has recalled to us several foundational truths which young musicians sometimes too easily forget.

Massenet, of course, desired to please, to please at once, and to please at whatever price. He was always willing to make concessions to the public in order to obtain the success which was his ambition. Thus it was that this great musician, who was a remarkable teacher of composition and who exerted upon Debussy as a youth the considerable influence which is shown by works like "L'Enfant Prodigue" and even "La Demoiselle Elue," did not in his operas make use of the purer, nobler, and more original elements of his technique, because he wished to conserve a simple and direct style, letting it have close contact with popular feeling. There is much more distinction in his first symphonic suites than in certain of his works for the theater.

* * *

Thus this singer of woman and love has deliberately weakened his style in order to give it a stronger appeal. As a matter of fact, it would have been easy for him to write works of a more serious musical standard. But many young musicians of today commit a grave mistake in refusing to pay heed to the public's most legitimate aspirations. It is not a matter of gratifying the tastes of the crowd, for they are often unelevated; but one must not forget that lyric art is not an egoistic pleasure to be enjoyed alone. The public has a right to great musical emotions collectively; it is necessary to lead it toward the heights; but for that very reason it is reprehensible to break all contact with it. That is what too many contemporary artists are doing, who lose sight of their high social mission while seeking only the approval of the little coteries.

Massenet went perhaps a little too far along the path of facility and concession, but recall the deep delights and touching emotions which the author of "Manon" and "Werther" has called forth in innumerable sensibilities. Is not that a title to fame which is worth many others? Through broad avenues this artist has brought to music millions of well-meaning people who would never have been able to enter the byways, too often narrow and tortuous, leading to its mysterious domain.

* * *

Furthermore, one must not exaggerate the facility of Massenet. As a case in point, "Werther" was one of his works which disconcerted his usual admirers. He worked on it relentlessly during two years, and this was a considerable period for a composer accustomed to writing with astounding rapidity. The director of the Opéra-Comique, disturbed by the gravity and sadness of the composition, refused to produce it. It was not in Paris but at the Imperial Opera in Vienna that this popular masterpiece of French lyric art was first produced. The success won by this presentation reassured M. Carvalho, who decided to show "Werther" the following year. Musicians and critics proclaimed the rare qualities of the score but the public was turned aside by its somewhat unexpected character. It required 10 years for "Werther" to gain recognition from the public, and this well proves that in spite of everything Massenet had maintained a sufficiently courageous artistic dignity not to become the docile slave of his admirers.

"Werther" was composed in unusual surroundings. M. Hartmann, publisher, an attentive co-worker and protector of Massenet, had wished to place him in an atmosphere that would stir his imagination. He hired for him at the famous Hotel des Réservoirs in Versailles a spacious ground-floor apartment opening direct on the park designed by Le Nôtre. There a magnificent study was arranged, with high ceiling, decorated with paneling of the eighteenth century, and adorned with authentic furnishings of the period. A table of the purest Louis XV style awaited the music paper. Hartmann had stripped the foremost antique shops of Paris in order to bring together this delightful ensemble, which the composer relished to the full.

* * *

The thousandth presentation was given under fairly good circumstances. The tenor, Lugo, has not perhaps all the feeling desirable to embody the romantic hero of Goethe, but his robust and generous voice always wins brilliant success with the public of the Opéra-Comique. On the other hand, Mme. Ninon Vallin gave full signification to the character of Charlotte. Not only did she sing the part with artistry, but she gave it a deep humanity which greatly stirred the public. It would have been impossible to translate the thought of the authors more magnificently. An excellent cast supported these two protagonists.

The conductor was M. Désormière, who has established a certain fame among our advance guard. He brought to the presentation a great deal of conscientious attention and study, but it is obvious that the very young artists of today do not recover spontaneously the musical tradition of the Massenet orchestra, fashioned of enveloping grace, charm, and fiery bursts of passion. However, even under this more dry and precise form, Massenet's orchestration continues to make its impression by means of its amazing skillfulness. The success of the performance, which was attended by the President of the Republic, was considerable, and the glorification of Massenet was complete.

* * *

At the Opéra we heard a beautiful interpretation of "Tristan und Isolde," under the direction of the conductor of the Bayreuth orchestra, Franz von Hoesslin. Isolde was sung by Kirsten Flagstad, of the Metropolitan Opera of New York. We were dazzled by the splendor, purity, and strength of this admirable voice, which dominated the orchestra with an amazing facility. To my sense, this artist is more at ease in expressing power than sweetness, and the first act supplied her with the occasion for a more complete triumph than did the love scene of the second.

Opposite her was the Vienna tenor, Joachim Sattler, who possesses exactly the same qualities as does she. Both are the very type of Wagnerian heroes. Their tall stature, the nobility of their postures and bearing, and their superb voices enable them to enter without effort into the most daring conceptions of the Scandinavian legends. They are essentially heroes for the Tetralogy. We have, to be sure, heard Isoldes and Tristans having more sensitiveness and feeling, but we have never seen two artists affirming more mastery in their interpretation as a whole. They won a triumph which they shared with Mme. Sabine Kalter, who filled the part of Brangäne with magnificent talent and whose splendid voice too won our admiration.

A few artists of the home staff modestly supported these noteworthy visitors; they gave evidence of the tact and discretion which befit well-bred hosts who make a point of giving the place of honor always to their guests.

Chicago Opera Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

That dramatic music has lost none of its attractiveness to music lovers in these parts was made evident when the Chicago City Opera Company opened its season (Oct. 29) with a multitudinous house to listen to Verdi's "Otello." Mr. Longone's company set forth a representation of that masterpiece that left little to be desired. The title role is one of Giovanni Martinelli's highest interpretative flights and the power with which he sustained it at this opening more than deserved the public enthusiasm that waited upon it. Power, too, colored Lawrence Tibbett's reading of Iago. The "Credo" was sung with appropriate malignity, but Mr. Tibbett made it clear in other situations that fine vocalism as well as effective characterization lay well within his grasp. Helen Jepson, the Desdemonia, was appealing equally to eye and ear. Mr. Moranzoni conducted a stirring performance, the excellence of which was due as much to the gentlemen in the orchestra pit as to the artists and chorus on the stage.

At the second representation (Oct. 31) "Aida was made notable by Bruna Castagna in the music of Amneris and Dusolina Giannini in that of Aida. Miss Castagna disclosed a voice tonally rich and dark in color, but also the histrionic ability to give sweep and dramatic vigor to the part. As remarkable was the intensity of Mme. Giannini's reading of Aida, a role that seldom, in other performances, has flamed with the passion that she put into it.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger (Nov. 2) was given with zest. In this, too a number of first appearances were made. Adolph Vogel offered his idea of the malicious Beckmesser, but that character lost much of the atmosphere with which Wagner enveloped him by reason of Mr. Vogel's determination to make the part well, rather than characteristically sung. Maria Reining gave a gentle and attractive account of Eva and another newcomer—Joel Berglund—was pleasant to hear in the music of Hans Sachs. The orchestra played well under the baton of Mr. Weber.

The management's policy of offering a popular-priced representation each week resulted (Nov. 3) in a performance of "La Gioconda"; but although the policy is popular—as indeed it should be—the composition was not. Only a moderately large house greeted Ponchielli's melodramatic and rather faded work. Joseph Bentonelli made his reappearance as Enzo and his efforts with that role—particularly his singing of "Cielo e mar"—made it seem that his vocalism has gained in power since last he was heard here. Miss La Mance gave uncommon richness of tone and the necessary fervidity of action to Laura. Mme. Leskaya made much of La Gioconda, and would have made even more if her lower register had been less weak.

Still another débutante set forth her quality in Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Nov. 4). Mme. Hilde Reggiani, as Gilda, made a bad start in the second act, but later made it clear that the possession of an exquisite mezzo-voce and a larger tone than falls to most coloraturas should make her impressive in some of the other roles that are to be allotted her. Mme. Reggiani's success with the public was immense, but with all (and polite) deference to the stranger within our gates, the real star of "Rigoletto" was Lawrence Tibbett, whose singing and portrayal of the title role was one of the most masterly that has been seen in Chicago's long run of opera seasons. The Duke was brilliantly sung by Armand Tokatyan, and Mr. Moransoni conducted carefully, if not with superlative finesse.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,651,280
1938 volume to date	257,987,336
1937 volume to date	366,228,605

Buying Support Enables Stocks To Cut Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Quiet buying support today enabled stock market industrials to cut down early losses running to more than 2 points.

Further uneasiness over the cloudy European scene brought heavy selling at the opening which put the ticker tape behind for a short time. The pace soon slowed and transfers for the day were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

Near the final hour an assortment of advances was in evidence and many conspicuously depressed stocks of the forenoon were only off fractions.

While fears for international complications resulting from the anti-Semitic flare-up in Germany tended to chill Wall Street's recovery sentiment to some extent, the domestic business picture continued as a bolstering influence.

The recall of Ambassador Wilson from Berlin to Washington for "consultation" helped stress brokerage worries over foreign affairs.

Aditional early weakness in the British pound and French franc—both subsequently rallied—tended to confuse speculative contingents and guesses were widespread as to just how the Anglo-American trade treaty, expected to be announced later this week, would affect the foreign currency set-up.

Rail Bonds Drop

Secondary railroad liens and a sizable group of others were in supply in the bond market today at declines of minor fractions to around 2 points and in some cases more.

There was no particular news to influence traders except unsettled European conditions, further emphasized by fresh weakness in a group of Central European bonds, including German Government 5½s and 7s and several municipal and industrial obligations.

Prominent on the slide in the domestic list were Illinois Central 4s, Southern Railway 6s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s and Central Pacific 5s.

Most New York City traction loans rose sharply on improved unification prospects. B. M. T. 4½s, a leader in the movement, had gained more than 4 points at the start of the final hour.

U. S. Governments were quiet and mostly 2-32 to 4-32 of a point lower.

Moderate Upturn In Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—Late estimates that new export purchases of Canadian wheat totaled around 1,000,000 bushels helped make prices rise half a cent a bushel here today.

Notice was also taken that for the first time this season the Canadian wheat visible supply showed a reduction. Fears of frost damage to crops in Argentina were also a factor.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 64-64⅛, May 66⅛-¼, corn unchanged to ⅛ lower, Dec. 48¼-⅜, May 51⅝-¾, and oats unchanged to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Share prices weakened as a steady stream of small liquidating orders flowed into today's stock market. Rubbers declined following announcement of the export quota increase. Trans-Atlantics were about steady. Gilt-edge and German loans fell back.

Paris: The Bourse closed today with most sections well supported. Rentes, however, dipped 10 to 40 centimes and international issues were weak. Bank of France advanced 420 francs while Royal Dutch lost 65.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended 2 to 5 points lower today as local professional support was offset by selling at limits.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 15

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.71	$4.71	$8.2397
Cables	4.72	4.71	8.2397
France—franc	.0264	.0263⅞	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2262	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4002	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5404	.5409	‡
Sweden—krona	.2419	.2437	.4537
Norway—krone	.2360	.2375	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2096	.2110	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087½	.0087½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0344	.0344	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0221½	.0211½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1867	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0436	.0436	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2320	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2739	.2756	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3530	.6180
Java—florin	.5419	.5414	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2945	.2955	*
Shanghai—dol	.1575	.1600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5480	.5500	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9906¼	.9912½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2050x	.2050x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. x Nominal.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Wool top futures were moderately depressed under the influence of liquidation and commission house selling today. Trading was quiet. Roubaix Exchange advanced 10 centimes to 20 down. Antwerp held even to ⅛d higher.

Futures closed here 3 higher to 4 lower.

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	81.7	81.4	81.6b
March	83.3	83.1	73.1b
May	83.3	83.2	83.2b

Spot. standard tops 85.5, unchanged.

b-Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec. (new)	13.06	13.08	13.06	13.05	—.10
Mar. (new)	13.40	13.48	13.37	13.48	—.05

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59¾	58½	58½	—1¾
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	16	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	2	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	21	1½	1⅜	1½	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	7	14	13¾	14	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	25	16½	15½	16¼	
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	9	14¾	13¾	14⅜	— ⅜
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	20½	19	20½	
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	68	27⅞	26½	27⅝	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	188	187½	188	
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	12	— ¼
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅜e)	6	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
13½	4½	Allied Strs	41	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	—1⅛
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	39	51⅝	50¾	50¾	—1
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	23	23	24	+ ¼
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	22	72¾	71¾	72¾	+1
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	25	24½	24½	Nov 14
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	20	19¾	18⅝	19½	— ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	78	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (⅞e)	8	49⅜	48	48¼	—1⅞
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	99	98	98	—1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 14
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	18	31⅞	31	31⅞	— ½
57¾	27	Am Cr&F pf (2½e)	1	54	54	54	—1
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	30	23⅛	22¾	23	— ¼
112½	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	115	115	115	+2⅞
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	124	124	124	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
15	9	Am Coml Alco	19	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13½	12⅝	12½	— ¼
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	5¼	5	5¼	
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	Nov 14
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	7	19¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 14
15	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	4	15	14¼	14¼	Nov 14
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	112	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	12	Am Hi & L pf	8	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
8¾	4½	Am International	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
29⅜	12⅝	Am Locomotive	19	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	— ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	2	77½	77	77½	Nov 14
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	70	16¾	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	7	41	40⅝	41	— ½
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	53	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	8	43¾	42½	43¼	—2¾
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	9	38	37¼	38	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	93	17½	17	17½	
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	104	23⅜	22¼	23½	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	3	76	75½	75½	—1½
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	19	17¼	16⅞	17	
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	18	21	20⅜	21	— ½
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	56	55⅞	54¾	55⅜	— ⅜
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	+1⅛
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅜
38	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	50	35¾	34½	35¾	— ¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 14
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	4	25¼	25	25¼	— ¾
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	104½	104	104	+1⅜
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	149¾	148¾	149⅝	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	89⅞	86	89⅞	+ ⅝
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	89⅞	89	89½	— ¼
151⅛	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	35	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	33	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	88	88	88	— ¼
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	43	42	43	+ ½
9⅜	4⅞	Am Zinc L&S	24	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda	120	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Nov 14
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
31½	12	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	29	29	— ½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103¼	103	103	Nov 14
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	49	49	49	— ⅛
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	15	52⅜	51¼	51¾	— ¾
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	24	12	11¼	12	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	—2⅜
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	63	63	63	—2
39½	27	Associates Inv (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	65	42¼	41	41½	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	22	69¼	67¾	69⅛	+1⅛
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	10	27¾	27⅛	27¼	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	12	12	12	— ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
109⅛	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 12
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	20	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	68	67⅝	68	Nov 14
7⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	6	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		B					
15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	76	14	13⅛	14	+ ¼
11	6	Balt & Ohio	39	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 14
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	13	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	4	13⅛	[illegible]	13⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	24	18⅝	17¾	18⅜	
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅝
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	
9	5⅜	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7⅜	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	57	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	19	19	19	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	5	55½	54½	54½	— ½
77⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	168	75¾	73½	75⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	112⅞	112¼	112¾	—1¼
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Nov 14
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	1	22	22	22	—1½
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	20	18½	18	18½	
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	238	30⅜	28¼	30⅜	+1⅜
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	28	27½	27½	—1½
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	58	18	17⅜	18	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¼e)	25	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 14
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	9	28	27½	27½	Nov 14
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	49	14⅛	13	14	+ ½
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	31	34	33¼	33⅜	— ¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 10
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	42	42	42	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	11	2¼	2	2⅛	
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
13½	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	143	13⅛	12	13	+1
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	34	36⅞	34	36½	+2⅜
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	19½	19¼	19½	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	5	13½	13⅛	13½	— ¼
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	13	12	11⅝	12	— ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Budd Mfg	161	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	6	24½	24½	24¼	— ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	27	36⅝	35¼	35½	— ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	9	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	5	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	9	9	9	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 14
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
15⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	14	14½	14½	14¼	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	6	22½	22	22½	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2	2	2	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	30	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
21⅞	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	21	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	42	6½	6⅜	6½	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	36	36	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22½	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	21	21	21	— ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	2	94	93	94	—1
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	13	48½	47½	47½	—1¼
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1½
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	34	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16½	14¼	Celotex Corp (new)	16	15¼	14½	15	— ⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	— ⅞
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Nov 14
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
50¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	— ⅜
12¼	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	13	31¾	31½	31¾	— ¼
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Nov 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3e)	25	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	— ⅛
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	12	44	42⅝	43⅞	Nov 14
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¼	3	3¼	Nov 9
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	2	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	9	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	8	3	3	3	— ¼
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	15	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38½	38½	38½	—1¼
46¾	37⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Nov 12
1¼	½	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 14
2⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 12
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2	1⅞	2	Nov 12
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	10½	10½	10½	
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	2	16⅝	16½	16½	Nov 14
13⅛	3¼	Childs Co	55	13⅝	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	103	84⅞	83¼	84½	— ¾
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	15	10½	10⅛	10¼	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
27½	10⅞	Clark Equip (¼e)	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	Nov 14
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	7	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	30	57½	56⅝	57⅜	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.50e)	9	22	21⅝	22	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	135½	135¼	135½	+ ⅜
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Nov 12
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm P(½a)	36	15¾	15½	15¾	— ½
103⅛	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Nov 10
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	12	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	9	22½	21½	21¾	—1½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Nov 14
9⅞	5⅛	Colum G & El	80	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	78¼	78	78	Nov 14
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	11	17⅛	16½	17	— ⅜
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	31¼	32	— ½
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	96	96	96	+1
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	27	57½	56⅝	57¼	—1¾
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	22	61	59¾	60½	—2
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Nov 12
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	25	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	53	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	7	51¾	50⅜	51¾	+1¼
28	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.60)	42	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 14
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 14
22¼	10½	Consol Aircr	158	24¼	21	24¼	+2⅝
10⅜	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	115	32½	32	32¼	— ½
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	103¼	103¼	103¼	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	2	11	10¾	11	— ⅜
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	7	7⅛	6¾	7	Nov 14
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	64	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	11	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	6	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	Nov 14
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	3	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Cont Bak B	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Nov 12
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	5	41¼	40¾	41¼	
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	Nov 9
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	36	30½	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
29½	10	Cont Steel	14	28	26½	28	+1
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	7	66½	66	66½	— ⅜
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 14
5⅜	2¾	Coty Inc	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	22	39⅜	39	39¼	— ¾
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	117	117	117	— ¼
29½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29	29	29	— ½
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 14
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	10	41	40¼	41	— ⅛
38	29	CrownCk pf ww(2¼)	2	40	40	40	+2
37⅜	25½	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	1	37⅜	37⅜	38⅜	Nov 14
15⅛	7½	CrownZellerbch(¾e)	13	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	21	42	41¼	41⅝	—1
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	90	90	90	—1
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 14
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	12	Cudahy Pack	16	15	15	15	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
56	35	Curtis Pub pf	3	49½	48⅞	49¼	— ¼
7⅛	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	151	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
27⅞	12⅜	Curtiss-Wr A	57	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ½
29¼	13⅜	Cutler-Hammer	3	27	26½	27	— ⅞
		D					
8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
16½	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 14
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co (1.35e)	97	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	Nov 14
17	9	Deisel-Wem Gil(¾e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	51	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Del Lack & West	44	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
2½	⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
115	76	Detroit Edison (6e)	3	113	112	113	—1
30⅜	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	24	30	29¾	30	+ ½
41½	31½	Dia Match pf (1½a)	6	41⅜	40¾	40¾	— ¾
11	5	Diam T Motor	20	10	9¼	10	— ¾
23½	11	Distil Cor-Sea(1½e)	16	22⅝	22	22⅝	
91	65½	Dist Cor-S pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Nov 14
17	8½	Dixie-Vortex	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Nov 14
25½	12	Doehler Die Cas	4	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
34⅞	27½	Dome Mines (1e)	32	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 14
70⅞	31	Douglas Aircft (3e)	97	67¾	65½	67½	— ¼
140⅛	87⅝	Dow Chem (3)	4	133	133	133	—1
24½	15	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	5	10	10	10	—1
8¼	1¾	Dunhill Int	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¾
12	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	2	11	10¾	10¾	Nov 7
151¾	90½	du Pont de N (1¾e)	19	148½	147	148⅛	— ¼
137⅛	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	— ⅜
119⅝	109⅛	du Pont pf (4½)	3	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
		E					
8¼	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	18	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
187	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	4	185¼	184	184	—1¼
23⅜	10½	Eaton Mfg	10	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Eitingon Schild	2	4	3⅞	4	
4	2⅛	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
35¾	13¼	El Auto Lite (½e)	28	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
12¼	6	Elec Boat (.60e)	25	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
14	6⅛	El Power & Lt	54	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	6	37	37	37	— ⅛
46½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	7	41½	40½	41⅜	— ⅜
35	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	25	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 11
29⅞	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	21	29½	29	29¼	— ¼
45⅛	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	45	45	45	
10½	2½	Eng Pub Service	32	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
71	38½	Eng PS $5½ pf (5½)	2	67½	67¼	67½	Nov 9
72	40	Eng P S pf ($5½)	1	71	71	71	Nov 10
72	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
79½	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	75	74⅛	75	Nov 9
2⅞	1½	Equit Off Bldg	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
7	2	Erie 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
6	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
16	5¼	Evans Products	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
21½	8	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	31	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		F					
40¾	19½	Fairbanks Morse	9	38	37⅜	38	—1¼
35¾	22½	Fajardo Sugar (4)	1	33½	33½	33½	—1
16½	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	2	15½	15½	15½	
133	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	133	133	133	Nov 7
99½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
5⅞	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	10	4¼	4	4¼	Nov 14
2⅛	1	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
29	12¼	Federat D Strs (1)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
90⅝	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	Nov 9
36½	22½	Fid P Fire In (1.60a)	12	36½	36	36⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	16¼	Firest T & R (1¼e)	5	25¼	25	25	— ⅞
100	76	Firest T & R pf (6)	2	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
43¼	24½	First Nat Strs (2½)	6	41½	41½	41½	—1½
30	10⅞	Flintkote	53	28	27¼	27⅞	— ⅞
39½	19¾	Florence Stov (1½e)	1	36½	35½	35½	—1
21	15	Florsheim Shoe A(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Nov 5
4⅝	1¼	Follansbee Bros	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
37¼	18	FoodMachinery(¾e)	6	37¼	36¾	37¼	
29⅝	11	Foster Wheeler	15	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	— ½
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Nov 14
32	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	13	29½	28½	29½	+ ¼
		G—H					
3⅞	1¼	Gabriel Co A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 12
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Nov 10
8⅛	4½	Gar Wood Ind	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
19½	13	Gaylord Cont (1)	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
52	48	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Nov 14
9⅜	4¼	Gen Am Invest	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
58¼	29	Gen Am Trans(1½e)	6	54⅜	54¼	54¼	— ½
11⅛	6½	Gen Baking (.60a)	31	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ¼
5⅜	2½	Gen Bronze	9	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
19½	5¾	Gen Cable	44	17⅜	17	17½	— ½
38⅞	11	Gen Cable A	11	35	34	35	— ½
81	35	Gen Cable pf	1	87	87	87	Nov 12
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1½e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
48	27¼	Gen Elec (.70e)	145	45⅞	45	45¾	— ½
40⅜	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	24	39¼	38⅝	39¼	— ¼
116½	108¾	Gen Foods pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ½
1½	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
70¼	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	2	69½	69½	69½	— ½
53⅞	25½	Gen Motors (1½e)	200	51¼	50¼	51¼	— ¼
124½	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	124	123½	123½	+ ½
9⅞	4	Gen Out Advert	30	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
45	21½	Gen Out Adv A (2k)	8	42	42	42	— ¼
12½	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.30e)	15	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅝
2⅜	1¼	Gen Pub Service	1	2	2	2	
27½	12¾	Gen Ry Signal	9	26	25¼	26	— ¼
2⅛	1	Gen Real & Util	13	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
26½	13⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	1	24	24	24	— ½
41¼	15½	Gen Refractories	211	39¼	38¼	39¼	— ⅝
16¾	8⅛	Gen Thea Eq (¾e)	4	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
20½	14	Gen Time Inst	1	20½	20½	20½	Nov 14
27⅛	9⅛	Gen T & Rub (½e)	94	25¾	23⅝	25¾	+1¼
11⅞	6⅛	Gillette Saf R (.55e)	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
61	50	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
15⅜	5	Gimbel Bros	30	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
67	37½	Gimbel Bros $6 pf(6)	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—1½
28⅛	13	Glidden Co	10	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	—1
51½	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Goebel Brew (.10e)	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26⅞	10	Goodrich (BF)	45	25	24½	24⅞	— ¼
64⅜	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	3	62⅜	62½	62½	—1½
36⅜	15⅛	Goodyear T & R	84	34⅜	33½	34⅜	
106	69⅝	Goodyear T&R pf(5)	3	104⅜	103¼	103¼	—1½
6⅛	2⅜	Goth Silk Hosiery	6	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
2	¾	Graham-Paige Mot	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	2½	Granby Con Min	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
2¼	1	Grand Union	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14¼	8	Grand Un pf (1¼k)	2	12½	12½	12½	—1
22⅜	10⅛	Granite City Stl	9	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
30	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	13	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
24	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Nov 9
15⅜	9¼	Gt Nor Iron ct (¾e)	32	15¼	15	15⅛	
28⅜	12⅜	Gt Northern Ry pf	54	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	
32	23½	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	1	29½	29	29	— ¼
28¼	13⅜	Green (H L) (1.60a)	5	27¼	26⅝	27	— ½
21	9⅛	GreyhoundCorp(.80)	104	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	— ¼
13	7½	Greyhound pf (.55)	3	12½	12¼	12½	— ½
1⅜	⅞	Guantan Sugar	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 14
6½	3	Gulf Mob & North	3	5⅞	5½	5½	Nov 14
23¼	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Nov 10
30	24	Hack Water (1½e)	2	30	30	30	Nov 12
12¾	5	Hall (WF) Printing	37	13½	11¾	13	+ ½
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (¾e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Nov 12
34⅜	15	Harb-Walker	9	32⅜	31	32⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	4⅛	Hat Corp Am A	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Hayes Body	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
102¼	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	3	104	102	104	+2
11	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
105	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	105	105	105	
20¼	10	Hercules Motor	5	18¼	18	18	—1½
73	42¾	Hercules Pow (.90e)	30	70⅜	69½	69½	—2½
60	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Nov 10
105	80	Hersh Ch cv pf (4a)	2	105	102¼	105	Nov 9
21½	15	Hinde & Dau Paper	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Nov 10
52⅜	17	Holland Furnace (2)	4	48½	48	48½	—1⅛
13¾	5¾	Hollander (A)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
25¼	11⅝	Holly Sugar (2e)	2	18⅛	18	18	— ½
66	48⅛	Homestake M (4½)	16	61½	60	61½	+1½
35¼	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	4	33⅝	33	33⅝	Nov 14
18⅜	6	Houd-Hersh B	13	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ¼
71½	46½	Household Fin (4a)	3	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
103	83½	Household Fin pf (5)	1	103	103	103	
9¾	5	Houston Oil	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
53⅜	23½	Howe Sound (3)	4	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	
3⅜	1⅛	Hudson & Man	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	3	Hudson & Man pf	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
35⅛	20⅛	Hud B M&S (1½e)	9	34	33½	33½	— ¾
10	5	Hudson Motor	21	9	8¾	9	
2¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	52	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
		I					
17⅞	6⅛	Illinois Central	54	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	12	Ill Central pf	6	27	26½	26½	—1
10¼	4	Indian Refining	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 14
30⅜	14⅝	Indust Rayon	10	27	26¼	27	
117	60	Inger Rand (5½e)	3	115	114½	115	—2
95	56¼	Inland Steel (2½e)	6	92⅜	92	92	—1⅛
19⅜	7½	Inspirat Copper	39	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Insuranshr ct (.10e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Interb Rap Trans	95	9½	8⅛	9½	+1¼
34½	15	Interchem Corp	51	33	31¾	31¾	—1¼
5⅝	2	Intercon Rubber	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
16⅛	6⅞	Interlake Iron	98	15½	14¾	15½	
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	4	27	27	27	Nov 14
179¾	130	Int Bus Machine(6a)	2	179	179	179	
70	48	Int Harvester (2.15e)	9	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞	— ¾
164⅞	141	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	164½	163½	163½	Nov 9
9½	3½	Int Hydro-Elec A	19	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	1	4	4	4	Nov 12
11⅞	6¾	Int Mining (.35e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	36⅞	Int Nick Can (2)	204	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛	—1⅜
140	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	135½	135½	135½	+ ¼
15½	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	55	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ¼
52⅞	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	43	50	49	49¾	— ¼
28⅜	19½	Int Salt (1½)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
35⅜	28	Int Shoe (1½)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
35⅝	12	Int Silver	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
11⅝	5½	Int Tel & Tel	49	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	11	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
18	6⅛	Interst Dept Stores	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
12¾	8	Intertype Corp(.45e)	3	12	12	12	Nov 10
24	16	Island Cr Coal(1½e)	2	21	20½	20½	Nov 9
		J—K					
72	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	70	70	70	
111½	58	Johns-Manville	4	106	104	104	2—½
24½	12½	Kalam St & F (⅜e)	3	22	22	22	Nov 12
13⅛	5⅛	Kan City South	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
24½	12	Kan City Sou pf (1e)	1	23	23	23	Nov 12
22	12½	Kaufmn Dept(1.15e)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ½
15⅜	10½	Kayser (J)	7	15	14⅞	15	— ⅜
14⅜	4¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
10⅛	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
51	26⅜	Kennecott Cop (¾e)	125	45⅞	44½	45¾	— ⅛
15⅜	6½	Keyst S & W (.65e)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
30	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	7	27¼	27¼	27¼	
3⅜	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
22⅜	15⅛	Kresge (SS) (1.20)	15	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
8	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 1
31⅜	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	30	29½	30	
21⅝	12⅝	Kroger Groc (1.60)	25	20	19¾	20	
		L					
17	8½	Lambert Co (1½)	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
7½	3½	Lane Bryant	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
28¾	10¼	Lee Rub &Tire(2½e)	6	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	13¾	Lehigh Port C (1)	7	24	23½	23½	Nov 14
1¼	½	Lehigh Val Coal	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	19	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
7¼	3	Lehigh Val RR	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29	19¾	Lehman Corp (.90e)	7	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅞
12⅛	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	19¾	Lerner Stores (2)	10	34½	34	34	Nov 10
58⅜	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass (¾e)	15	56	54	55¼	—⅜
9	6	Libby, McN & L	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
37¼	25	Life Savers (1.60a)	4	36⅛	36	36½	Nov 7
101½	81	Liggett & Myers (4a)	2	100½	100	100	—1
103¾	81½	Liggett & My B (4a)	6	101½	101¼	101¼	— ¼
175½	157	Liggett & My pf (7)	4	175	175	175	— ½
18	14¾	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	20¼	Lima Locomotive	9	38	37½	38	—1
50	29	Link Belt (1¼e)	11	49	49	49	—1
21⅝	12⅛	Liquid Carb (1¼e)	12	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ½
62½	33	Loew's Inc (2e)	31	61	59½	61	—½
111¼	102	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	2	110	110	110	+1¼
9	¾	Loft Inc	243	8¼	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
63¼	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	11	58¾	58¼	58¾	— ⅛
5¾	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23½	14¾	Loos-Wil B (1.05e)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
21¼	13¾	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	9	20½	19⅝	19⅞	—1⅛
56½	29⅞	Louisv & Nash	1	51	51	51	
19⅝	12½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	18¾	18½	18¾	
		M					
31⅜	22	MacAnd & Forb (2a)	5	29⅜	29	29	Nov 14
30¾	16	Mack Trucks	34	30¾	29⅜	30½	+ ½
49⅛	24⅞	Macy (R H) Co (2)	10	46½	46	46⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.65e)	1	18	18	18	
40½	18¼	Magma Cop (.95e)	3	39¼	39	39	—1
2⅜	¾	Manati Sugar	5	2	2	2	
9	4⅝	Mandel Bros (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 10
10⅜	2⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	25	9⅜	8¾	9¼	+ ½
16	9	Manh Shirt (.80)	2	14⅜	14	14	Nov 14
2¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil Expl	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
7½	4⅝	Marine Mid (.30e)	38	5½	5⅜	5½	
14⅞	5½	Marshall Field	14	14	13¾	14	— ¼
34⅜	14¼	Martin (G. L.) Co	88	33¼	32	33⅛	+ ½
7⅛	2¼	Martin-Parry	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
61	25	Masonite Corp (1a)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	
36⅞	19¾	Mathieson Alk (1½)	5	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	
53	28½	May Dept Stores (3)	5	51	50¾	50¾	— ¾
7⅞	3½	Maytag Co	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Nov 14
28¼	16¾	Maytag Co pf (3)	3	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	Nov 10
15⅞	8¾	McCall Corp (1)	2	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
13⅝	6	McCrory Stores	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
92⅛	61	McCrory pf (6)	2	92⅛	92	92⅛	— ½
20⅛	10	McGraw Elec (1)	4	19½	19⅛	19½	— ½
12⅜	7	McGraw-Hill	3	11	11	11	— ¼
53⅞	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	1	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	13⅛	McKeesport Tin	16	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	McKess & Robbins	39	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
39⅞	27	McKess & Rob pf (3)	2	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
11	5	McLellan Strs (.60e)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15¾	6¾	Mead Corp	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
73	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	3	73	72	73	Nov 4
57¼	32½	Melville Shoe (2⅞e)	1	50	50	50	
7	3½	Mengel Co	40	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ¼
47½	26¾	Mesta Machine (3e)	12	44⅜	43⅞	44½	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Miami Copper	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
22⅝	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (.60e)	8	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
30⅝	15¼	Midland Steel	12	29½	29¼	29½	— ¼
92	46½	Minn-H Reg (2e)	7	87	86	86¼	— ¾
8	4	Minn-Moline	7	5⅜	6⅜	6½	— ¼
72½	35	Minn-Mol pf (6½k)	1	63	63	63	—1
¾	⅛	Minn StP&SSM	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	Minn StP&SSM pf	7	⅝	½	⅝	Nov 7
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅛	4¾	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
2⅜	¾	Mo Pacific	3	1	1	1	Nov 14
3⅜	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	3	1¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅛	10	Mohawk Carpet	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
107⅞	67	Monsanto Chem (2)	13	104	103	103	— ½
54½	25	Montgom Wd (1½e)	113	51¼	49⅞	51¼	— ⅜
38⅜	22¼	Morrell & Co (½e)	1	37	37	37	Nov 7
22¾	10½	Motor Products	9	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
17⅜	8	Motor Wheel (.40e)	20	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅜
32	11½	Mueller Brass (.35e)	3	29	29	29	
8¼	4	Mullins Mfg B	6	7	6⅜	7	
15⅛	9½	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Nov 14
62½	34¾	Murphy (G C) (3)	1	59½	59	59½	+ ¾
10¼	4	Murray Corp	14	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
54	37¼	Myers (FE) (2½e)	1	49¼	49	49	Nov 14
		N					
12½	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	60	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
14⅞	8⅛	Nat Acme	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Nat Aviation	50	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
28	19⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	47	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
168⅛	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	166	166	166	— ¼
19	10¼	Nat Bond & In (.76e)	4	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
90¼	65	Nat Bond pf ww (5)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	Nov 2
25⅛	20	Nat Bond & S (.15e)	2	24½	24½	24½	Nov 14
30⅜	12⅛	Nat Cash Reg (1)	21	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
16⅛	11½	Nat Dairy Pr (.80e)	33	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
10⅞	3½	Nat Dept Stores	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Nat Dept Stores pf	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	Nov 9
30	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	40	29¼	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅞
20⅛	11⅛	Nat Enam & Stpg	3	20	20	20	+ ½
16¾	5	Nat Gypsum	41	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅜
31	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	31	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
178½	154	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	173	173	173	Nov 10
28¾	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cast	1	26¾	25½	26¾	+ ¾
9⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
81¾	44⅝	Nat Steel (1)	43	81	79¼	81	+ ½
23	12½	Nat Supply	91	19⅝	18⅜	19½	
75	70	Nat Sup 6% pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 14
82	63	Nat Sup5½%pf(5½)	9	71½	70	71½	+1½
30	21	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	3	25	25	25	— ¾
4½	2⅛	Nat Tea	2	4	4	4	
12⅝	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	6	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
26	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	1	25	25	25	— ⅞
80	58	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Jun 29
40	28	Newberry (JJ) (1.60e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Nov 1
19⅛	9⅞	Newport Indust	116	17¾	16½	17½	+ ¾
48⅛	20	NY Air Brake	5	46⅝	45½	45½	—1⅜
21¾	10	NY Central RR	140	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
22½	7	NY Chi & St Louis	5	17¼	17	17	—1⅛
38¼	12⅜	NY Chi & St L pf	25	31⅞	31	31⅛	—1⅜
37¾	16	NY C Omnibus (2e)	14	36½	34¾	36½	+ ⅜
⅝	¼	NY Investors	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 5
2¾	1⅛	NY NH & H	15	1½	1½	1½	
7½	2⅜	NY NH & H pf	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	¾	¾	¾	Nov 3
15⅜	4⅜	NY Shipbuilding	11	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
198	133	Norfolk & West (10a)	2	185	185	185	—3
1⅛	⅜	Norfolk Southern	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	5⅞	No Am Aviat (.40e)	201	16¼	15	16¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	13¾	North Am Co (.90e)	86	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
56¼	45⅜	North Am Co pf (3)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
102	87½	No Am Edison pf (6)	5	102	102	102	Nov 10
14½	6⅞	Northern Pacific	44	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
100½	92½	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
6¼	1⅜	Norwalk Tire & R	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		O					
14⅞	8⅞	Ohio Oil (.20e)	48	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	19¼	Oliver Farm Equip	5	30⅞	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
19½	7½	Omnibus Corp	98	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10	4	Oppenheim Collins	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
29⅞	13¾	Otis Elevator (.45e)	19	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ½
14⅞	6¾	Otis Steel	60	14½	14	14⅛	
58⅛	30¼	Otis Steel 1 pf	7	57½	56¼	57½	—1
22½	10	Outbd M & M(1.35e)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
76¾	40	Owens Ill Gl (1½e)	18	73¼	72½	73⅛	— ⅛
		P—Q					
11¼	6	Pac Am Fish	1	8	8	8	
15¼	9¼	Pac Fin Corp (.90e)	1	14	14	14	— ¾
30	22⅜	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	15	29½	29	29	— ⅜
43	32¼	Pac Lighting (3)	7	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	9¼	Pac Mills	3	15½	15	15	—1
31	18¼	Pac Tin spl (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Nov 14
15⅞	10¼	Pac West Oil (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Packard Motor	72	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
9¼	6½	Pan-Am Petrol	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 20
2	1	Panhandle P&R	1	1½	1½	1½	
61	29	Paraffine (1½e)	2	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	5¾	Paramount Pic	42	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
101	65	Paramount 1 pf (6)	4	99	98	98	Nov 10
13⅛	6⅝	Paramount 2 pf (.60)	9	12	12	12	
30	16	Park & Tilford	1	25	25	25	Nov 14
3⅜	1½	Park Utah C M	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
42⅜	31½	Parke Davis (1.70e)	5	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
21½	13	Parker Rust (.90)	1	20	20	20	— ½
2¾	1¼	Parmelee Transport	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅝	3½	Pathe Film	254	14⅛	13	13½	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Patino Mines (¼e)	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
58⅝	41	Penick & Ford (2e)	5	57½	57	57	+ ½
85½	55	Penney (J C) (2½e)	9	80	79½	80	— ½
2½	1⅜	Penn Coal & Coke	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 12
5⅝	2½	Penn-Dix Cement	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30	10½	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	27	27	27	Nov 14
15⅞	10	Penn Gl Sand ct	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Penn R R (½e)	54	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ¼
31	19¼	Peoples Drug (1½e)	2	30	29	29	—1
42	22⅛	Peoples G L & C (1e)	4	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	— ½
6¼	1¾	Peoria & East	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Nov 9
17¾	5½	Pere Marquette	5	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
17⅝	8½	Pet Milk (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	Petrol Corp (.40a)	52	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
8½	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (½e)	12	8½	8⅛	8½	Nov 14
47½	17⅝	Phelps Dodge (.45e)	57	45	44½	44½	—1½
43	30	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Nov 10
74	60	Phila Co pf (6)	2	71½	71½	71½	—2½
¾	¼	Phila Read C & I	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
143¾	75¼	Philip Morris (6¾a)	18	139¼	139	139¼	— ¾
144¼	114	Philip Morris pf (5)	3	141½	138	141½	Nov 10
8¼	4⅛	Phillips Jones	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 12
44⅜	27¼	Phillips Pet (2)	43	41⅛	39½	40	—1½
4	[illegible]	Phoenix Hosiery	1	4	3½	4	Nov 14
9	4	Pierce Oil pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 12
26¼	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	1	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅞
7½	3¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	6¼	6	6¼	— ¼
35	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	25½	24¼	25½	+1
9¼	3⅞	Pitt Coke & Iron	2	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw & Bolt	14	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
16¾	7½	Pitt Steel	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
1	¼	Pitt Terminal Coal	3	½	⅜	½	Nov 14
¾	¼	Pittston Co	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 13
25⅜	15	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	4	22	21⅞	22	
11	8	Pond Creek Poc	1	10	9½	10	— ⅛
15½	5½	Poor & Co B	11	13¾	13¼	13¾	
3⅜	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	¾	¾	¾	Nov 14
4⅝	1⅜	Postal Tel & C pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¼	4¾	Pressed Steel Car	29	12½	12	12¼	
13⅛	4½	Press Stl 1 pf (¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
38¾	13¾	Press Stl 2 pf (2½g)	4	37	36¾	37	—1
59	39½	Procter & Gam (2)	3	57⅞	57½	57½	— ½
35½	25	Pub Svc NJ (1.65e)	21	34¼	33⅞	33¾	— ¼
134	112	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	131½	131½	131½	Nov 14
115½	101⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	112½	114¼	114¼	— ¾
105½	86¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	
117	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	Nov 7
39⅛	21⅝	Pullman (1½e)	31	37¾	37	37½	— ½
13½	8¼	Pure Oil	35	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
98⅛	81	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	3	88	88	88	—1⅛
88½	74½	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	12	82	81¼	82	+ ¾
15⅜	7	Purity Bak (1e)	19	14⅞	14½	14¾	
16⅛	9	Quaker Sta Oil (½e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Nov 5
		R					
9⅛	4¾	Radio Corp (.20e)	103	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
66½	37¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	4	65	65	65	— ⅛
80	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	79	79	79	Sep 20
5⅜	1¾	Radio-Keith-Orph	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
24	14¾	Raybest-Man (.60)	2	22⅞	22¼	22¼	Nov 14
24½	8½	Rayonier Inc	2	17¼	17	17	—1⅜
29⅛	18	Rayonier Inc pf	4	24½	24¼	24¼	Nov 14
22	10⅝	Reading Co (1½e)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	13	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	24¼	24½	24½	Nov 12
27⅛	13¼	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 10
6⅛	2¾	Real Silk Hosiery	1	5½	5½	5½	
11	5	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	1	9	9	9	— ½
11⅜	5½	Reliable Stores	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	Nov 14
13½	9	Reliance Mfg (½e)	1	13	13	13	Nov 10
[illegible]	9⅝	Reming Rand (.90a)	29	17	16¼	16¾	— ½
[illegible]	49½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	3	76	75⅛	76	+2
3⅝	1½	Reo Motor Car	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	11¼	Repub Steel	326	24⅞	23½	24¾	+ ⅛
77⅜	39½	Rep Steel cv pf	5	76	76	76	—1¾
77½	38	Rep Steel pf A	3	76	75½	75½	— ¾
19⅝	7⅞	Revere Copper & Br	9	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
38	17⅛	Rev Cop & Br A	5	38	38	38	Nov 9
17¾	10	Reynolds Metals	4	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
94	84⅜	Reynolds M pf (5½)	4	87½	87½	87½	Nov 10
12¼	4⅝	Reynolds Spring	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ¼
46½	33¾	Reynolds T B (2.90e)	15	45½	45	45½	— ⅜
8½	5	Rhine-West Elec	1	6	6	6	+1
8⅞	5	Richfield Oil	42	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
13½	7½	Ritter Dental	2	11½	11½	11½	Nov 10
20¾	14½	Roan Ant Cop (.74e)	5	18	18	18	Nov 9
33	13	Ruberoid	4	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
2½	1	Rutland R R pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		S					
29¼	12	Safeway Stores (¾e)	15	28½	27¾	28½	
49¼	25½	St Joseph Lead (¾e)	7	47½	46¾	47½	
1⅜	½	St L-San Fran	2	½	½	½	Nov 14
3⅜	1⅛	St L-San Fran pf	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19⅜	8¾	Savage Arms	8	16½	16	16½	Nov 14
27½	13¾	Schenley Distill	127	22⅞	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
85	62	Schenley pf (5½)	5	75½	75½	75½	— ½
1⅛	¼	Schulte Ret Stores	42	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¾	3	Schulte Ret pf	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 14
50⅞	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	5	50	50	50	— ¼
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	51	¾	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅛	Seab Air Line pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
27½	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	6	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅜
5½	3	Seagrave Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 1
80⅛	47	Sears Roebuck (3a)	41	76½	75¼	76⅜	—⅜
18	9¼	Servel Inc (1)	13	17	16¾	17	
23	10	Sharon Steel	9	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅞
68	45¼	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Nov 5
9¼	3	Sharp & Dohme	40	8½	7⅞	8½	
49½	36	Sharp & D pf (3½)	3	49½	48	49½	+1½
11⅞	6¾	Shattuck (F G) (.40)	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Shell Un Oil (.35e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
106½	93	Shell Un pf (5½)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Nov 14
9⅛	4¾	Silver King Coalit	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
35½	12⅝	Simmons Co (½e)	17	33⅛	32½	33⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24½	14⅞	Simonds S&S (.40e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
34¾	18½	Skelly Oil (1e)	18	28½	28⅛	28½	— ½
98	84	Skelly Oil pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	— ½
24	13	Smith (A O) Corp	4	22	21½	22	
19¼	10	Smith & CorTy(¾e)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	Nov 14
14¼	8⅞	Snider Pack (¾e)	6	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
16⅛	10¾	Socony-Vacuum (½)	70	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
114¼	111	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Nov 9
3⅛	1½	Sou Am G & P	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
28	16½	So P Rico Sug (1¾e)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
25	19¼	Sou Cal Edi (1½a)	6	24½	24	24	— ⅜
22⅛	9¼	Southern Pacific	69	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	5½	Southern Ry	74	19⅝	19	19⅝	
31⅜	8½	Southern Ry pf	43	29	27¾	28⅞	+ ¼
40⅛	17½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Nov 10
4	2¼	Spalding (A G)	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 12
4⅜	2	Sparks Withington	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
11	4	Spear & Co	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Spencer Kell (1.10e)	4	23	22¾	23	Nov 14
38⅛	15⅝	Sperry Corp (.60e)	60	36¾	35⅞	36¾	— ¼
17⅛	7¾	Spicer Mfg	2	16⅜	15¾	15¾	Nov 14
15⅝	6¼	Spiegel Inc	27	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
31	12½	Square D Co (.45e)	6	29½	28¾	29¼	— ¾
9¼	6⅛	Stand Brands (⅜e)	46	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
107½	94	Stand Br pf (4½)	3	103¼	103	103¼	— ¼
3⅞	1¼	Stand Com Tob	5	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	
5⅛	2	Stand Gas & El	14	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
11⅝	4½	Std Gas $4 pf	7	10	9⅞	10	
23	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	22	22	22	Nov 10
28	13	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	24	24	24	
1	⅜	Stand Invest Corp	2	½	½	½	Nov 14
34⅞	28⅛	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	30	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
35½	24⅜	Stand Oil Ind (1)	84	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
50½	32½	Stand Oil Kan	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Nov 14
58⅜	39⅝	Stand Oil N J (1a)	34	53⅞	53⅛	53½	— ¼
34¼	17⅛	Starrett (L S) (1e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Nov 14
71⅝	40	Sterling Prod (3.80)	7	70	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	6	Stewart-Warner	17	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11	5	Stokely Bros	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Stone & Webster	63	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	Studebaker Corp	27	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
59	45	Sun Oil (1)	5	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	Sunshine Mng (2.40)	37	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
43½	17½	Superheater (½)	7	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	—1¼
4¼	1⅜	Superior Oil	74	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
23½	8¾	Superior Steel	38	23¼	22	23	+1
33	17⅞	Sutherl Paper (1.80)	4	31	30½	31	+1
18⅛	6⅝	Sweets Co of Am	1	11	11	11	Nov 9
21	15	Swift & Co (1.20)	19	20⅛	20	20	— ½
29¾	22⅛	Swift Intl (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
10½	4⅜	Syming-G ww (¼e)	14	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Syming-G xw (¼e)	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
		T					
9⅛	5	Talcott (J) Inc (.60)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 14
5⅛	4¼	Telautograph (.40e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Tenn Corp	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
26	13	Texas & Pacific Ry	6	23⅛	23½	23½	Nov 14
49⅜	32⅜	Texas Corp (2)	35	45	44	44⅞	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Tex Gulf Prod (.15e)	22	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
38	26	Tex Gulf Sul (1½e)	10	32½	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	Tex Pac C & O (.40)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Tex Pac L Trust	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
28½	15	Thatcher Mfg (¾e)	1	25	24½	24½	Nov 14
60¾	53¼	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	60¼	60⅜	60⅜	Oct 26
8⅞	2⅞	The Fair	1	5½	5½	5½	Nov 10
8⅝	3⅜	Thermoid Co	9	4⅝	4½	4½	Nov 14
18¾	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Nov 12
2⅜	1	Third Avenue Ry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Thompson (J R)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
28⅞	8⅛	Thompson Prod	25	27½	26⅝	27½	
4	1⅛	Thompson-Starrett	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19	8⅛	Thompson-Star pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Nov 12
15¾	10⅛	Tide Water A (1)	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
98	77½	Tide-Water pf (4½)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	—1⅛
19⅝	8	Timken-Det Axle	25	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
55½	31¼	Timken Roll B (1e)	8	53½	53⅛	53½	— ½
12¾	6	Transamerica (⅜e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Trans & West Air	10	10	9½	10	+ ¼
12⅝	4⅞	Transue & Will	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Tri-Cont Corp	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
91	77	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	91	90	90	Nov 10
6⅝	3⅜	Truax-Traer C	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
15½	5½	Truscon Steel	5	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	16⅛	Twent C-Fox F (2)	40	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅜
38	25⅝	Twen C-F F pf (1½)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
6	2⅝	Twin City Rapid Tr	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	6	Twin Coach	10	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
		U					
6	1¼	Ulen & Co	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
67½	41	Underwd-Ell (2½e)	11	68⅜	67⅛	68¾	+1¼
15¼	7⅝	Union Bag & P	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
90⅞	57	Union Carb (2.40e)	39	89½	88	89½	+ ⅛
22½	17⅛	Union Oil Cal (1.20)	18	19⅜	19	19⅜	
99½	55⅜	Union Pacific (6)	5	95⅛	94	94⅜	—1⅛
83½	59⅜	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	83	83	83	Nov 12
23½	20	Union T Car (1.20)	4	23	23	23	Nov 14
13¾	5	United Air Lines	96	13⅛	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
38	19½	United Aircraft (½e)	71	36¾	35⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
20	14	United Bisc (1.15e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅞
73½	39	United Carbon (2½e)	2	71½	71½	71½	— ⅜
20¾	12¾	United-Carr F (½e)	2	19	19	19	—1¾
4⅞	2	United Corp	38	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
38	22¼	United Corp pf	6	35½	34½	34¾	—1⅜
7⅜	4⅝	United Drug	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10⅛	4½	United Dyewood	6	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅜
8⅞	3	United Elec Coal	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
39¼	21⅞	United E & F (2)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
67½	50	Unit Fruit (3)	7	63¼	62½	63¼	— ¾
12⅞	8¾	United Gas Imp (1)	33	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
112⅝	100	United Gas pf (5)	7	113	112½	112½	— ¼
10¼	6	Unit Mer & Mfr	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
8⅝	3	United Paperboard	2	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
13	4½	U S & For Sec	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
85	62	U S & For S pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—3
1¼	⅝	U S Distributing	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Nov 10
12⅝	5¾	U S Freight	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
115	55	U S Gypsum (2)	17	109	105½	108	—2
10¼	4½	U S Hoffman Mach	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
35¼	24	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	34	34	34	Nov 3
30¼	13½	U S Indus Alcohol	13	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	U S Leather	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	5⅜	U S Leather A	29	13⅛	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
71	50	U S Lea pr pf (1¾k)	1	71	71	71	Nov 12
49⅝	21½	U S Pipe & Fdry (2)	9	46¾	45⅛	46	—1
7	2⅞	U S Real & Imp	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
56½	21	U S Rubber	132	53⅛	51⅛	52⅞	+ ⅛
107⅞	45½	U S Rubber 1 pf	48	107¾	104½	107¼	+1½
72¾	44¾	U S Smelt R & M (4)	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1
70⅛	55	U S Smelt pf (3½)	2	68½	68	68½	Nov 14
71¼	38	U S Steel	231	69	67¾	68⅝	+ ⅛
121	91¾	U S Steel pf (7)	5	119⅞	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
36	29½	U S Tobacco (1¼)	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
5¾	3⅝	United Stockyds	4	4	4	4	Nov 14
10¼	8¼	United Stk pf (.70)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 10
3⅛	1¼	United Stores A	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
50	37	United Stores pf	1	50	50	50	Nov 7
15	7½	Univ-Cyclops Steel	1	15	15	15	
78	48	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	3	78	76	78	+2
1¼	½	Util Pow & Lt A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		V					
1½	½	Vadsco Sales	13	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
36⅝	14¼	Van Raalte (2)	2	35	35	35	—1⅜
28⅞	11½	Vanadium Corp	87	27½	26⅜	27¼	— ¼
42	30½	Vick Chem (2a)	8	41¼	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅝
18½	13½	Victor Ch Wks (.55e)	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
5⅝	2¾	Va-Caro Chem	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	15¾	Va-C Chem 6% pf	6	28	27⅜	27¾	— ½
120⅞	100	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	118	118	118	Nov 9
		W					
2⅝	1	Wabash Ry	1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅜	Wabash pf A	2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	Nov 14
8½	5¾	Waldorf Sys (.40e)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
20¼	13¾	Walgreen Co (1)	4	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
87	74	Walgrn pf ww (4½)	3	87	87	87	
54	30	Walker (H) G&W(4)	56	53¼	50⅞	53	+1
19¾	17¾	Walker pf (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Nov 14
10¼	4½	Walworth Co	24	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19¼	8	Ward Baking A	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
4	2	Ward Baking B	10	3	2⅞	3	
51	21	Ward Bak pf (1½k)	1	42	42	42	—2½
8	3¾	Warner Bros Pict	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
4⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
16¾	5	Warren Bros cv pf	3	15	14	14⅝	Nov 14
31	16¼	Warren Fdy & P (2)	2	29¾	29½	29½	—1
25	11	Waukesha Motor (1)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
34⅜	17	Wayne Pump (2½e)	4	33½	33	33½	
4¼	1¼	Webster Eisenlohr	9	4	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
39	15¼	Wesson O & S (2½e)	1	35	35	35	—1
82½	71	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	Nov 10
24⅝	12¾	West Auto Sup (1)	5	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	West Maryland	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9	4	West Maryland 2 pf	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Nov 10
1⅜	½	West Pacific	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	West Pacific pf	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 14
34⅛	16½	West Union Tel	7	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
33⅛	15¾	West Air Br (1.01e)	20	31	29¾	31	
124⅞	61¾	West El & Mfg(2½e)	24	119¾	117⅜	119	—3
21	9½	Weston El Inst	2	18¾	18⅛	18¾	— ⅛
20¼	10	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Westvaco pf (1½)	1	30	30	30	
32¾	14½	Wheeling Steel	36	30⅞	29½	30¾	— ⅛
95	75	Wheeling pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 17
61	42	Wheeling pr pf (3k)	3	61	59	61	+1
15½	11	White Dental (.90e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 12
15¼	6½	White Motor	15	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅜
11	5	White Rock M S	13	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
3	1¼	White Sewing Mach	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24¾	8¾	White Sewing pf	4	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	1¼	Willys-Overland	10	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Willys-Overland pf	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
5⅞	3	Wilson & Co	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
60¼	32	Wilson $6 pf	1	48	48	48	— ⅞
27⅜	10⅛	Woodward Iron	3	27	26	27	—1⅞
53¾	36	Woolworth (2.40)	48	52½	51	52½	— ⅛
27¼	11¼	Worthington P & M	12	25	24¼	24⅞	— ½
75¼	70¾	Wor P & M pf B (1)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Nov 14
65⅜	28¼	WP&M cv pr pf(4½)	1	62½	62	62½	
47	27	W P&M pr pf (4½)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Nov 13
74	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3a)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
		Y—Z					
39	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅜
21¾	8⅞	Yellow Tr & Coach	65	20½	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	9⅜	Young Spring & W	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
57¼	24	Youngst Sh & T	119	55	53¼	54⅜	— ½
86	62¼	YoungstS&T pf(5½)	2	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
28	11½	Youngst Steel Door	5	26½	25¾	25¾	—1¼
25¾	9	Zenith Radio	5	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	RIGHTS	Expire	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅜	1⅜	Am Bosch	Nov 15	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Cash
1¼	1	Newport Ind	Nov 23	127	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Truax-Tr	Nov 30	68	⅛	⅛	⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44	30¼	Abr & Straus (1½e)	10	43	43	43	Oct 17
68½	67	Ala & Vicks (6)	50	68	68	68	Oct 22
115	95	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	115	115	115	Aug 27
28	28	Alleg & West (6)	20	28	28	28	M'y 11
63	46¼	Am Bank N pf (3)	200	56	56	56	—3
135	114	Am Br Sh pf (5¼)	10	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛
20	13½	Am Coal	10	13½	13½	13½	Sep 20
83	68	Am Crys S 6%pf(6)	80	77	76⅛	77	
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	20	Am News (1¼e)	40	27	26½	27	
165½	148¾	Am R&St S pf (7)	50	165	164¾	165	Nov 9
35½	22¾	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	140	34	33	33	—2
148½	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	141	141	141	—3
113½	97	Anchor HG pf(6½)	40	113	113	113	Nov 14
122⅛	116	Arch-D-M pf (7)	30	121½	121⅜	121⅜	+1
1937	Sale	Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov 27
91	72	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	30	91	90	90	Nov 2
90	72	Asso Inv pf xw (5)	20	90	90	90	Nov 3
122	105	Atlas Pow pf(5)	10	122	122	122	Nov 9
24	12¼	Aust Nich pr A	60	23	22¾	23	— ½
98	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	10	91½	91½	91½	Nov 12
34	21⅝	Barker pf (2¾)	60	33	32¾	33	Nov 10
115	109	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	Nov 14
30¼	25	Beech Creek RR (2)	90	30	30	30	Oct 24
21¼	13⅛	Bloomin'dale(.56¼e)	10	20½	20½	20½	Nov 1
55	37	Blumenthal (S) pf	50	50	50	50	Oct 6
100	82	Bon Ami A (4)	30	99	98⅞	99	
52	40	Bon Ami B (2½)	20	47⅝	47½	47½	
100	75	Bucy-Erie 7% pf (7)	40	100	100	100	
54⅞	25	Budd Mfg pf	280	51¼	49	49	—2
17¼	6¾	Bush Term Bld pf ct	40	14	14	14	— ¼
44½	20	Byers (A M) pf	110	44¾	43	43	Nov 10
46	37½	Can South Ry (3)	70	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
44½	34¼	Capital Ad pf A (3)	50	44	44	44	— ½
86	63½	Caro C & O (5)	30	81	81	81	Nov 14
120	98¼	Case (J I) pf (7)	50	116½	116	116½	— ½
73½	46	Celotex Corp pf (5)	20	69	68½	69	—1
108⅛	99¾	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	40	110	110	110	+ ¼
104	88	Century Rib pf (7)	10	99	99	99	Nov 14
46	17½	Cert-teed 6% pf	90	44	43½	43½	— ¾
106	94	Champ P & F pf (6)	10	98	98	98	Nov 14
51	25	Chile Cop (2)	70	42	42	42	Nov 10
75	59	City I & F pf (6½)	40	76	74	76	+1
60	54	City Invest (1e)	10	58	58	58	Jun 2
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb 18
75	67¼	Clev & Pitt (3½)	30	71	71	71	Nov 10
115	106	Clev El Illum pf(4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	— ½
150	150	CCC & St Louis (10)	10	150	150	150	Mar 28
75	70	CCC & St L pf (5)	10	70	70	70	Nov 4
127½	111	Cluett Peabody pf(7)	50	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
976	976	Coca-Cola I (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
108⅝	87¼	Collins & Aik pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	+2
29	20	Colonial Beacon O	120	23¼	23½	23½	Jun 28
8⅝	3¼	Col & South	15	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 14
11¾	4¼	Col & South 1 pf	40	9	9	9	
10	4	Col & South 2 pf	30	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
70	50	Col G&E 5% pf B(5)	10	66	66	66	—1

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Another Buying Wave in Cotton Cloth; Prices Up

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another wave of buying swept through primary cotton gray goods markets this week, close on the heels of the election returns, and selling houses were kept so busy that most of them remained open practically all day on Armistice Day, an unprecedented performance. By the close of the week sales totals in the print cloth division had soared to nearly twice the current week's output from the looms and accumulations of unsold spot goods were fairly well depleted.

The trading was on a broad scale, including quantity and variety. Activity was noted in almost every one of the standard constructions and a great many of the specialties also figured in the week's dealing. Many of the standard cloths moved up fractionally in price.

Prices Advance

The bulk of the dealing was in the coarse goods division, with print cloths occupying the center of the stage. Millions of yards of 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares sold at 6⅜ cents, an eighth higher than the low of the previous week, and goodly quantities of this number for first quarter delivery were bought at 6½ cents.

Several million yards of 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s were engaged at 5¼ cents, some of it for deliveries running as far ahead as February.

Narrow print cloths sold in very sizable quantities and at prices which were firm to slightly higher, while sheetings moved in substantial amounts, some at slightly higher levels.

Carded broadcloths sold to the extent of many millions of yards, the five-yard 80x60s bringing 5 cents to 5⅛ cents and the 4.10-yard 100x60s moving at 6½ cents.

Heavy Goods Active

There was some lively trading in heavy goods, too. Drills in round lots were picked up for 1939 delivery as well as for November-December shipment by some of the coated fabric makers, while osnaburgs were bought in very fair quantities for nearby and forward shipments. Three and four leaf twills sold in fair-sized quantities and prices were definitely stronger.

In the fine goods division there was livelier trading in combed lawns, which soon cleaned up all weakly held goods and so depleted spot stocks as to put the market in a position to climb if the buying continues. The 40-inch, 9-yard, 76x72s brought 5¾ cents for the better makes and 5⅝ cents for the less popular makes, while 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s sold at 6¾ to 6⅝ cents.

Combed broadcloths began to sell more readily at 9⅜ to 9½ cents for four-yard 136x60s and at 9½ to 9⅝ cents for 128x68s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 41	107.11	107.11	107.11
12 3⅜s 47-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
5 3⅛s 46s-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
7 4s-54-44	114.6	114.3	114.6
2 2¾s 47-45	106.28	106.24	106.24
3 3¼s 49-46	108.23	108.23	108.23
1 2½s 48	104.28	104.28	104.28
17 2½s 53-49	102.2	102	102
4 2½s 53-49 reg	102	102	102
3 2½s 52-50	102.6	102.3	102.4
8 3s 55-51	106.21	106.20	106.21
18 2⅞s 60-55	104.2	104	104.2
20 2¾s 63-58	102.13	103.12	102.12
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3¼s 64-44	107.1	107.1	107.1
1 3s 49-44	106.15	106.15	106.15
Home Owners' Loan			
6 2¾s 49-39	102.14	102.14	102.14
1 3s 52-44	106.12	106.12	106.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	38½	38½	38½
10 Alleghany 5s 44	84¼	83½	83½
49 Alleghany 5s 50 st	40¾	39¾	40½
49 Allis Chalm 5½s 51	110½	110½	110½
14 Am & For P5s 2030	55⅛	54½	54½
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	103¾	103¾
16 Am T&T 5½s 43	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
36 Am T&T 3¼s 61	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	115	115	115
7 Am WW&E 6s '75	106⅛	106	106
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅞	106
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	33	33
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	36⅛	36	36
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
18 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92½	92½	92½
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
4 ACL clt 4s '52	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 A C Line 4½s '64	70	70	70
6 A C Line 5s '45	81½	81	81
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
4 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99	99	99
23 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	20	20½
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	57¾	51	51¼
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19½	19½
21 B&O 5s '96 F	21¼	19¾	19⅞
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	20½	19¾	19¾
93 B&O cv 4½s '60	14	13¾	13¾
4 B&O 4s '48	51¾	51½	51⅝
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	42¼	42¼	42¼
19 B&O 5s S W '50	36	35	35
15 B&O 4s T & C '59	38¼	37⅝	38
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118	118½
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105½	105½
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
77 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	30½	30	30
1 Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	32½	31½	31½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
283 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78	73¼	77⅞
20 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83¾	80	83⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅝	106½	106⅝
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78½	78¼	78¼
20 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	82	82	82
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6	6	6
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	61	59⅞	59⅞
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¾	74	74
16 Cen R R N J 5s '87	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	83	83	83
3 ChampionP&P 4¾s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cham P&F '39-4¾s '50	99½	99½	99½
9 C&O 4½s '92	120	119½	119½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13½	13¼	13¼
17 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95¼	95	95
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	91	91	91
22 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99⅝	98½	98¾
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99⅜	99⅜
8 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	85	85	85
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	20½	21
40 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11	10¾	10¾
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3⅛	3¼
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27	27	27
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
7 Chi&NW 3¾s '87	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
13 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17	17	17
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 CT te & SE rfg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
4 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	90	90	90
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90	90
3 Childs Co 5s '43	78½	78¼	78¼
1 Cinn Gas & El3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87⅛	86¾	86¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛
12 Col&So 4½s '80	45⅛	45	45⅛
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	94¼	94¼
12 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	110	109¾	110
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103½	103¼	103½
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	103	103
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
5 Comwlth Er 4s '81	108	107¾	108
44 ComwlthEdcv 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
15 Comwth Edcv3½s'58n	108½	108¼	108⅜
Conn R&L 4½s '51st	108¼	108½	108¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
28 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Con Edis 3¼s '58	104⅜	104¼	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅝	105½	105⅝
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55	55	55
9 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107¾	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106½
1 Consum Pow 3s '66	104	104	104
5 Crane Co 3½s'51	106	105¾	105¾
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104¼	104½
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	39¼	39⅛	39¼
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56⅝	55⅜	55⅜
10 Del &L 4½s '69	106	106	106
3 Del P&L 4½s '69	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 D&RG 4s '36	13½	13½	13½
12 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s'61	97	97	97
10 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	17	16	16
12 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	13½	13¼	13¼
8 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106½	106½	106½
33 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106⅝	106½	106½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	69	70
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
18 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	97	97
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84½	84½	84½
33 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
32 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97¾	97¼	97½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89	89	89
7 GulfSt Util 4s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	37½	37½	37½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	47¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13¼	13½
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	59½	58	58
15 Ill Cen 4s '53	50	49	50
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56½	55	55
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46½	46¼	46¼
20 Ill Cen 5s '55	66	65½	66
5 IC&SCL&NO 5s'63A	53	53	53
23 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65	62¾	65
17 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	63	62⅞	63
73 Interb R Tr 6s'32	40¾	39	40
87 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	69	64¼	69
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4	4	4
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	20	20	20
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77	77⅛
1 Int Paper 6s '55	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Int Paper 5s '47	97	96⅞	97
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	85	85	85
24 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
24 Int T&T 4½s'52	65	64½	64½
18 Int T&T 5s '55	69½	69	69
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Jones&Laugh St4¼s'61	96	96	96
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	38¾	38	38
7KCFtSM 4s '36	35¼	35	35¼
7 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 Keith B F 6s'46	94½	94½	94½
2 Koppers Co 4s'51	102½	102½	102½
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lac Gas 6s'42A	45	45	45
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	81	81	81
29 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	30¾	31
5 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	49	49	49
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24½	24	24
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	24⅛	23½	23½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	24	23½	24
6 Liggett & M 5s '51	126½	126½	126½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83½	83½	83½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
12 Louis&N un 4s'40	100⅞	100½	100½
1 Lou&NSo JtM 4s'52	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 LouGas&El 3½s '66	107	107	107
55 ManhatRy4s '90	36	33	35¼
26 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	34	32¾	34
2 ManhatRy 2d 4s 2013	22	22	22
1 ManRRSoL 4s '39	100	100	100
9 McKes&Rob5½s'50	105	104⅞	105
4 MeadCorp6s '45A	104½	104¼	104¼
1 MetEd 4½s '68	109½	109½	109½
2 MSP&SSMar5½s '49	2	2	2
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9	9	9
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	41½	41	41
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18⅛	17¾	17¾
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	53⅛	53	53
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	34½	34¼	34¼
3 MoPac5½s '49	4⅛	4	4⅛
9 MoPac5s '78 G	19	19	19
13 MoPac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
5 MoPac gen 4s '75	6¼	6	6¼
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	23½	23½	23½
1 Mob&Oh 5s '38	33¾	33¾	33¾
14 Mob&O 4½s '77	30⅛	29¼	29¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	55	55	55
1 MonWPPubSv4½s '60	99	98½	99
14 MontPow3¾s '66	99	98¾	99
28 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104	103⅝	103¾
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106½	106½	106½
13 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 N Eng T & T 4½s '61B	123½	123½	123½
5 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	71	71	71
6 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	101	100¼	100¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	51¾	51¼	51¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	74½	74½	74½
4 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	37⅞	37	37⅞
11 N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	36½	36½	36½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63½	63½
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59½	59	59
1 NYC cn 4s '98	69	69	69
15 NYC 3¾s '46	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3 NYC 3½s '52	69¼	68¼	68¼
18 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	59¾	58¾	59
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	81	81	81
123 NY Chi & St L 6s '38	101¾	100¾	101½
11 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	58¼	58	58¼
51 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	50½	49¾	49⅞
30 NY Conn 4½s '53	103½	103¼	103½
1NY Dock Co 4s '51	59½	59½	59½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
14 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅛	108	108
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	15	15
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23	23	23
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	7½	7½	7½
2 NYNH&H 3½s '47	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	12	12	12
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 NY O & W gen 4s '55	5¼	5	5
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	6½	6½	6½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12½	12½	12½
42 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅝	103½	103⅝
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4½	4⅜	4⅜
12 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	97	96½	97
6 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17½	17¼	17½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105½	105½	105½
20 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	105¼	105	105
6 Nor Am Ed 5s'69C	103⅞	103½	103½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	68¼	68¼
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	84⅝	84½	84½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51½	51½	51½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅝	106	106⅜
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101¾	101½	101½
7 Oklaho G&E 3¾s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104½	104	104½
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62	77	77	77
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	108	107¾	107¾
25 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111¼	110⅞	110⅞
5 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
9 Para Pict 6s '55	99	99	99
4 Para Pict 3¼s '47	85½	85½	85½
1 Pen Co 4s '52E	101	101	101
10 Pen Co 4s '63	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pen Oh Det 4½s '77	95	95	95
9 Pen P&Lt 4½s'77	95	95	95
9 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	104¾	104½	104⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
8 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	115¾	115	115¾
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96¼	96⅛	96¼
29 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	85¾	85½	85½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110	109⅞	110
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	87½	87½
11 Pen RR 3½s'52	82	81¾	81¾
1 Peo GL&V Chi 5s'47	114¼	114¼	114¼
4 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	48	47½	47½
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	71	71
3 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67	67	67
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	115	115	115
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
24 Phil Bal W 4½s '81D	105	104⅞	105
12 Phila Co 5s'67	99½	99	99½
11 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
11 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
26 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109½	110
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63⅝	63½	63½
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16¼	16	16
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	96	96	96
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102	102	102
10 Repub Steel 5½s '54	109¼	109	109
1 Repub Stl 4½s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
9 Repub Steel 4½s '56	95¾	95¼	95¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	39	39	39
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	12	11½	11½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	61	60½	60¾
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33ct	60½	60½	60½
2 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
5 St L S F 4½s 78	11½	11½	11½
14 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf	10	9¾	9¾
2 St L S F 4s '50A	12½	12½	12½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	57	57	57
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	114½	114½	114½
1 Schulco 6½s '46	16	16	16
39 Seab A L cn 6s '45	10	9¾	10
2 Sea A L 6s '45 c	9½	9½	9½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16¾	16¾	16¾
22 Sea AL rfg 5s '59	8	8	8
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A2ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
9 Simmons 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
3 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106½	106	106
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106	105⅞	106
4 So Col Pow 6s '47	100½	100⅛	100½
6 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93	92½	92½
28 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102	101¼	101¼
13 So Pac 4½s '69	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	55	55	55
17 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70⅜	69	69
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	56½	56½	56½
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	64	64	64
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59½	59	59
3 South Ry 6½s '56	73	72¼	72¼
14 South Ry gen 6s '56	69	67¾	68½
73 South Ry cn 5s '94	82	80½	80¾
64 South Ry gen 4s '56	58	57¼	57½
19 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Supokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
13 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	102¾	102⅜	102½
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	83	83	83
8 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85	85	85
25 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅝	106¼	106½
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	115⅝	115½	115½
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¼	8⅛	8¼
2 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
3 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	90	90	90
1 Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	97	97	97
7 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
18 UnPac1st4s '47	111¼	111	111
6 UnPacrfg 4s 2008	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
6 UnPac3½s '70	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	74½	74½	74½
5 UnRys StL 4s '34	28	27	27
30 US Steel 3¼s '48	104¾	104½	104⅝
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	93¾	93⅝	93¾
23 UtahP&L 5s '44	95½	94½	95½
8 Util P&L 5½s '47	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 UtilP&L 5s '59	57¼	57¼	57¼
Vanadium 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	44	44	44
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104¾	104¾
40 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
8 Wabash 1st 5s '39	47	46	46
42 Wabash 5s '80D	12⅝	12	12⅝
7 Wabash 5s '76B	13	12¼	12¼
15 Wabash 4½s '78C	12	12	12
5 Walwrth 4s '55	67¼	67¼	67¼
30 Warner Bros 6s '39	90	89½	90
3 Warner Bros 6s '39 ct	89	88⅞	89
42 Warren Bros 6s '41	45½	44½	44½
1 Wash Wat P 5s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	105½	105½	105½
6 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110	110
10 Westn Md 4s '52	84	84	84
25 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104⅛	104	104
1 WestnPac 5s '46 asd	23	23	23
10 Western Un 5s '51	67	67	67
2 WesternUn 5s '60	67	67	67
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95¾	95½	95¾
1 Wilson&Co 4s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 WisCen4s '49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
28 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103	103

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	67	67	67
2 Agr M Bk 6s'47	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Antioquia 7s'45 D	9	9	9
16 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
5 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	81½	81¼	81½
14 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	81¾	81½	81½
12 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	81¾	81½	81½
6 Argentine 4½s'71	91	90½	90½
5 Australia 5s'55	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Australia 5s'57	105	105	105
24 Australia 4½s'56	101⅝	101⅛	101½
2 Bavaria 6½s'45	21	21	21
9 Belgium 7s'55	113	113	113
5 Belgium 6s'55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Berlin City 6s'58	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Brazil 8s'41	14⅝	14½	14½
10 Brazil 6½s' 26-57	10⅝	10½	10½
3 Brazil 6½s' '27-5 7	11	10⅝	11
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Brisbane 6s'50	102	102	102
2 Budapest 6s'62	15	15	15
7 Buen A 4⅛s '4¾s '77	56	56	56
1 Buen A 4¾s4¾s Apr'76	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	34¼	34¼	34¼
16 Canada 5s'52	111¼	110⅞	110⅞
3 Canada 4s'60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
22 Canada 3¼s'61	103¾	103½	10[illegible]
10 Canada 3s'67	98¼	98	98⅛
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Chile 6s'60	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Chile 6s'61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Chile 6s'61 Feb	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Chile 6s'63	16¼	16¼	16¼
56 Chilean Mun 7s'60	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
15 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	17¼	17	17
10 Copenhag 5s '52	98⅝	98¼	98¼
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	95½	95	95
9 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	81½	81¼	81¼
4 Cuba 5½s '45	68½	68¼	68¼
13 Cuba 4½s '77	56½	56⅜	56½
1 Czecho 8s '52	75	75	75
3 Denmark 6s '42	104½	104½	104½
46 Denmark 5½s '55	101½	101	101
50 Denmark 4½s '62	99½	99	99
1 Finland 6s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
1 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	30¼	30¼	30¼
35 GerGov5½s'65	26⅝	26¼	26¼
52 Ger Govt 7s '49	32	31	31
1 GtConElPJap7s'44	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5 Greek 6s '68	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	23	22⅞	23
4 Heidelbg 7½s '50	20	20	20
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105	105	105
15 Hung Mun 7½s '45	13½	13½	13½
4 Hung Munic 7s '46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
16 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	81¾	80½	80½
19 Italy 7s 1951	79¾	79¼	79¼
5 Japan 6½s '54	84½	83½	83½
20 Japan 5½s '65	68	67½	67½
5 Kreuger&T 5s59ct	15	15	15
2 Mex 1 4s asd 45	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Minas Ger 6½s 5	8	8	8
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	101	101⅛	101⅛
5 Norway 4½s 65	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜
12 Norway 4s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	54	53⅝	53⅝
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Panama 5s63A st asd	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
8 Par-Orl RR 5½s 68	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Peru 7s 59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
20 Peru 1st 6s 60	10½	10½	10½
13 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Poland 6s 40	48	48	48
8 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	6¾	6¾
2 Rome 6½s 52	67	67	67
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Serbs Sts Sl 7s '62	27⅞	27	27⅝
1 Silesia Prov 4½s'58 asd	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
2 Tyrol HyEl P 7s'52	25	25	25
5 Uruguay 8s '46	50	50	50
2 Uruguay 6s '60	45	45	45
28 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	42¼	41¾	41⅞
8 Vienna City 6s '52	21½	21½	21½
2 WarsawCity 4½s'58 asd	24	34	34
4 Wurttemb El 7s '56	23	23	23
11 Yokohama 6s '61	58	58	58

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,044,000; previous day, 6,989,175; week ago, closed; year ago, 7,243,275; two years ago, 14,015,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,568,472,130; year ago, 2,507,839,925; two years ago, 3,096,944,000.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6⅞	6¼	6¼	Nov 10
75	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	30	75	75	75	Nov 2
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	84	84	84	—1
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	40	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
91¾	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	150	91¾	91½	91¾	
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	30	74¾	74	74¼	— ¾
83	48⅛	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	10	75	75	75	—8
50	18	Cushman $8 pf	20	50	49½	50	Nov 5
110	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	110	110	110	Nov 10
4⅞	2⅛	Det & Mackinac	10	4	4	4	Nov 9
7¾	4⅝	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	160	37½	37⅛	37½	— ½
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	50	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	Nov 12
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Oct 17
117¾	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	30	117¾	117¾	117¾	Nov 12
171	157	East Kodak pf (6)	10	171	171	171	Nov 12
110½	94½	Endicott-John pf (5)	50	110	110	110	+ ½
62	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
84½	67	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	120	84½	83½	84½	Nov 10
25	15	Filene's Sons (¾e)	30	25	24	25	Oct 20
109½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	180	109¼	109	109¼	+ ¼
90	50	Foster Wheeler pf	20	90	90	90	Nov 10
58	25	Frank Simon pf	90	51	51	51	Nov 12
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	50	16	16	16	
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	92½	92½	92½	
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	270	133	131	131	—2
130	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Nov 1
50	25	Gen G & El cv pf	20	50	49½	50	Nov 10
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	100	124	123	124	+ ⅛
110	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	80	110	109	109	—1
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Oct 31
32	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	550	32½	31⅞	32	— ¾
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
82	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	30	35	85	85	Nov 9
69	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	20	68	68	68	—1
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	90	140	139	140	Nov 7
40	35	Green B & W (7½g)	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
50	35	Greene Cananea	10	40	40	40	Nov 10
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	40	20½	19¼	20½	— ½
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	33	33	33	+ ½
101	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	100	100	100	—1
100	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
136	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	136	136	136	Oct 26
71½	50¼	Hat Cor Am pf (6½)	80	73	71	73	+2
155	140	Helme (GW pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Nov 7
135	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	131¾	131¾	131¾	+2
118	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	50	116	116	116	— ¼
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	106	106	106	Oct 8
44	23	Ill Central LL (4)	90	44	44	44	+1
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	60	92½	92	92	—3
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	4	4	4	
48½	28½	Int Ry CAm pf (5k)	20	43¼	43	43	+ ⅝
94¾	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	40	91½	91½	91½	—1½
83	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	50	83	80	80	Nov 9
124	113¼	Island Cr C pf (6)	10	124	124	124	Nov 4
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	50	127¾	126¾	126¾	Nov 10
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	650	71⅝	68⅝	71⅝	+1⅞
124	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	120	119	119	Nov 14
85	63	Keith-A O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	97	97	97	Nov 2
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 19
19½	9	Kinney (GR) $5 pf	30	17	17	17	— ¾
18	8	Laclede Gas	50	13½	13½	13¼	— ¼
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	20	24	24	24	Nov 3
120	95	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	10	118	118	118	
106	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	10	105	105	105	Nov 12
154	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	80	153	153	153	
126	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	40	120	120	120	Oct 13
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	410	17½	16½	17	+ ½
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	110	8½	7¾	8½	+ ½
165	156	Mathieson Alk pf(7)	60	161⅛	161	161	Sep 20
92	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	20	90	90	90	Nov 4
21	18⅛	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
95	70	McLellan pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Nov 9
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	80	80	80	Oct 20
29	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	440	29⅝	28¼	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	Merch & Min Tr	40	16	16	16	— ⅜
111	76	Midl Stl 1 pf (8)	70	110	109½	109½	Nov 14
115	100	Minn-H pf B (6)	50	116	116	116	Nov 9
1½	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	60	½	½	½	— ⅛
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	10	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	26	Morris & Essex(3⅞)	230	40⅛	40	40	
64⅛	28	Mullins Mfg pf	30	43½	43½	43½	
110	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	70	107	106⅞	107	
29	7½	Nash Chat & St L	30	27	26⅛	26¼	
115	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	50	115⅛	115	115	—1¾
113⅞	105½	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
148½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	141	140¾	141	Nov 9
108¾	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Nov 9
4⅞	2	NY Dock	40	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 10
11⅝	5¼	NY Dock pf	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
129	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	116	116	116	Nov 4
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	100	63½	63½	63½	+4½
72½	38	NY Shipbldg pf	10	70½	70½	70½	Nov 12

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
108	100	Norf & West pf (4)	120	108	107⅛	108	Nov10
93¾	75	Northern Central(4)	30	84	83¾	83¾	Nov10
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	32	32	32	Oct 19
41	12¾	Norw T & R pf (3½)	50	34	32	34	Nov 9
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	50	107	107	107	+ ½
147	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	140	147	143	143	Nov10
52	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	52	52	52	Oct 11
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	80	19¾	19⅛	19¾	
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	7½	7½	7½	
116½	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	40	113	113	113	Nov10
149	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	149	149	149	Nov 1
110½	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	70	99½	99½	99½	Nov12
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	20	112½	112½	112½	Oct 19
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	30	33	32	33	—1½
43	17⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	160	40½	39¾	40	Nov10
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	100	1⅝	1½	1½	Nov 1
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50½	32	Phillips Jones pf	30	38	38	38	Nov 3
43	30¼	Phoenix Hos pf(3½)	40	39	39	39	
52	39	Pirelli (3.894e)	30	45	45	45	Nov 7
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	380	16	15½	16	— ½
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
75	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	50	72	72	72	Nov14
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Wayne pf (7)	30	167¾	167¾	167¾	Nov10
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	260	46½	44½	47	— ¾
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	100	29	28¼	28¼	— ¼
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	40	42	42	42	+1
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	Nov14
122¼	114	Procter & G pf (5)	530	115	115	115	+1
150	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	*90	150	150	150	+1
10¾	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	220	10½	9¾	10⅛	— ⅜
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	100	50	49	50	Nov12
68	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	10	68	68	68	Nov 4
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	10	82	82	82	Nov 7
64½	48⅜	Rev C&B 5¼% pf	30	55	54¾	55	Nov 9
58½	51¼	Rey'lds Tob (2.90e)	10	56	56	56	Nov 7
106	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	10	106	106	106	+ ⅛
99	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
81	58	Safeway 5% pf (5)	20	80	80	80	Nov12
5⅛	2½	St L Southwest	20	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	Nov 9
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 19
28¾	20⅛	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	20	28¼	28¼	28¼	Nov10
122	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	112	112	112	—1
105	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	70	104½	104½	104½	
141	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	141	141	141	Nov12
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	30	39½	39½	39½	Nov12
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
42½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	50	42	42	42	
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	100	65	64¼	64¼	— ¾
128	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	+1½
49½	34	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	20	49½	49½	49½	Nov10
56	35	The Fair pf	100	45	45	45	Nov 3
44	16	Twin City R T pf	20	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅞
118	110⅜	United Biscuit pf (7)	10	118	118	118	+3
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	73	73	73	Nov 4
9¼	3½	U S Distributing pf	10	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
173	162¼	U S Gypsum pf (7)	10	173	173	173	Nov 9
47½	36	U S Tobacco pf (1¾)	30	46	45	45	Nov 9
156½	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	20	158	158	158	Nov 9
67	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	40	68	67	68	+1
28¾	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	28¾	28¾	28¾	Oct 20
113	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	40	113	113	113	Nov 7
57	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	57	57	57	Oct 21
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
116½	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	20	116	116	116	Nov 9
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	70	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	40	12½	11	12½	—1
67	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	10	65¾	65¾	65¾	Nov 9
119½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	Wabash pf B	20	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
45	20	Warner Bros Pict pf	30	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1⅛	⅜	Wells Fargo	20	¾	¾	¾	Nov12
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	100	96½	95	95	—2
102½	82¾	West P El 7% pf (7)	40	101½	101	101	+1
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	60	95¾	95	95½	Nov12
123¾	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	60	123½	123½	123½	
119½	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	30	119½	119	119½	Nov 4
144	103	West E&M 1pf(3½)	30	137½	137	137	+ ⅜
37	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	10	37	37	37	Nov12
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y20
90	65	Wheel & L E pf	10	78¾	78¾	78¾	Oct 28
105¼	88½	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	50	105¼	105¼	105¼	Oct 27
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	50	68	68	68	Sep 28
117½	35½	Wright Aero	160	113	112	113	+1
109	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	50	101½	101	101½	—1½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

General Motors Pledges Pay To Workers All Year

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced yesterday two benefit plans effective in 1939, intended to give approximately 150,000 hourly-wage employees within the United States the economic security of assured weekly incomes.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Corporation, said a similar plan applicable to 37,000 employees would be announced soon.

Hourly-wage workers with five years or more of service will be eligible for the "General Motors Income-security plan," under which the Corporation will advance to each employee in periods of curtailed employment an amount sufficient to give him 60 per cent of his standard weekly earnings, including unemployment compensation and pay for any other regular employment. The "standard week" is to be figured at 40 hours.

Hourly-wage workers with two or more years of service who are not within the first plan will be eligible for the "General Motors lay-off benefit plan" under which the Corporation will advance a sum sfficient to give each worker 40 per cent of his standard weekly earnings, with some restrictions not included in the plan for five-year employees.

Repay With Work

Employees who receive benefits will repay the Corporation by work performed when production increases. Repayment can be made in no other manner, Mr. Sloan explained.

Plans will be applicable only to employees of wholly-owned subsidiaries who were so employed at some time during December of the previous year.

Explaining the "income-security plan," for five-year employees, Mr. Sloan said it would enable every eligible employee to "make his personal arrangements for a full year ahead," and added:

"The weekly guaranteed income will consist of (A) pay for the amount of work performed for the Corporation; (B) pay for any other regular employment; (C) unemployment compensation; (D) an advance to be made by the Corporation to insure a minimum weekly income of at least 60 per cent of standard.

Repayment Plan

"The advance by the Corporation is made on the request of the employee and is payable only in terms of opportunity to work. That condition cannot be too greatly emphasized. An advance is not a liability in the ordinary sense, is payable only through work and bears no interest. When weekly earnings exceed 60 per cent of standard, the employee will repay advances at the rate of one half the amount by which such earnings exceed 60 per cent of standard. Should any employee die, his unpaid advances will be cancelled."

Mr. Sloan described the plan for two-year employees as follows:

"Employees eligible (under the lay-off benefit plan) will be entitled to receive weekly 40 per cent of their standard earnings under the same general conditions as apply to the income-security plan, except that the total advance made by the corporation is limited to an amount equivalent to 72 hours' earnings at the employee's latest average hourly earned rate. Amounts so advanced will be repaid by the employee, but only in work performed, under same conditions as apply to the income-security plan."

Causes for Suspension

He explained there were "the usual provisions allowing for suspension of the plans in case of fire, floods, wars, riots, strikes, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Corporation." Changes may be necessary, he said, since the plans are more or less experimental.

"Particular attention is called to the fact the Corporation is not guaranteeing work for which there is no need," Mr. Sloan said. "However, using the resources of the Corporation as an income-stabilizing factor, giving the largest group of employees possible a definite assurance of a substantial minimum weekly income for a definite period is, according to my beliefs, sound and highly desirable."

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	.64	.64¼	.63⅞	.64	+.00⅛
May	.66	.66⅜	.66	.66⅛	+.00⅛
July	.66⅛	.66¼	.66	.66⅛	+.00⅛
Corn					
Dec.	.48⅜	.49	.48¼	.48¼	..
May	.51¾	.52¼	.51⅝	.51⅝	..
July	.52⅞	.53	.52½	.52½	—.00⅛
Oats					
Dec.	.25⅝	.25¾	.25⅝	.25¾	+.00⅛
May	.26⅝	.26¾	.26⅝	.26⅝	..
Rye					
Dec	.43	.43⅛	.42½	.42⅝	+.00⅛
May	.45½	.45½	.45	.45	..

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. Jan. No. 3	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	..
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.09	1.09	1.08½	1.08½	—.00½
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.13b	1.13½a	..	..	..

b—Bid. a—Asked.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	4	4	4
900	Ainsworth	8	7⅝	8
100	Air Investors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Air Inv cv pf	19	19	19
200	Alliance Inv	1½	1½	1½
50	Allied Prod A (1½)	19½	19½	19½
700	Alum Co Am	122	119	122
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	113½	114
300	Alum Goods (.55e)	14½	14½	14½
300	Alum Ltd	140	139	140
400	Am Airlines	21	20½	20½
100	Am Box Board	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Am Centrifugal	1½	1½	1½
175	Am Cit P&LA (1⅞h)	29	28½	28½
100	A CP&LAww(2.06h)	29	29	29
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4700	Am Cyan B (.60)	29½	28½	29
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.55e)	11½	11½	11½
25	Am G&E pf (6)	115½	115½	115½
400	Am Gen	5⅝	5½	5½
400	Am Light&T (1.20)	17⅛	16¾	16¾
175	Am Mfg	17¼	17	17¼
100	Am Maracaibo	1/16	1/16	
50	Am Pot&Chem (1e)	50	50	50
200	Am Republics (.10e)	10½	10½	10½
400	Am Seal-Kap (.20e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1200	Am Superpow	1	⅞	⅞
200	AmSuperp 1pf(4½k)	74	74	74
100	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Apex Elec Mfg	13	13	13
10	Appal El P pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼
300	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
300	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Ark Nat Gas p f	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
200	Asso G & El A	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Asso Laund	⅛	⅛	
2000	Asso G & El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Asso Tel & Tel A	3⅛	3	3
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
600	Atlas Ply	22¾	21	22¾
1600	Austin Silver M	⅜	⅜	
100	Auto V Mach (½e)	8	8	8
2900	Aviation & Tran	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
140	Axton-Fis A	42	40⅝	41
1200	Babcock & Wil	32½	31⅛	32½
4400	Baldwin Loco war	6½	6	6½
100	Bari & Seel A (1.20)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Basic Dolomite	7	7	7
600	Bath Iron Wks	8	7¾	8
100	Beaunit M cv pf	13	13	13
300	Beech Airc	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6400	Bell Airc	25	22	25
900	Bellanca Airc	7¼	7	7
100	Bens ⅝ Ted pf	28½	28½	28½
200	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅜	
100	Birdsbor S Pdy	8½	8½	8½
500	Bliss (E W)	13½	13	13
7	Bliss & Laugh	21	20½	20½
600	Blue Ridge	1½	1½	1½
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	44	43¾	44
600	Blumenthal (S)	9	9	9
300	Braz Tr L & P (1e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1100	Breeze Corp	7⅛	6⅞	7
1900	Brewst Aero (.30e)	9⅜	8⅞	9¼
800	Bridgpt Mach	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Brill A	4⅛	4	4
50	Brown Co pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Brown F⅞W (¼e)	7	7	7
1900	Brown Rubber	6⅝	6½	6⅝
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	106½	106½	106½
200	Bunk Hill & S	17½	17⅜	17⅜
150	Can Car&F pf (1¾)	31⅛	31	31
900	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	1	1	1
200	Carnaion (1)	23½	23½	23½
20	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	80	80	80
900	Carrier Corp	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
200	Casco Prod (1½e)	17	16½	17
10	Castle(AM) (1¼e)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
900	Catalin Am	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Cen & SW Ut	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13½	13½	13½
500	Cen Ohio Stl (¾e)	9	8½	9
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	86½	86½	86½
500	Cen St El		⅛	
25	Cen St El 6% pf	5	5	5
25	Cen St E 7% pf	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
200	Centrif Pipe (.40)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Chesebrough (4a)	115½	115½	115½
650	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	74¼	74¾
200	Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Childs pf	56½	56	56
400	Cities Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Cit Svc pf	39¾	39¼	39¾
25	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	57	57	57
100	City Auto Stpg	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Clark Control	18	18	18
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Club Al Uten	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Colon Develop	2⅝	2½	2½
1800	Colo Fuel & I war	8⅜	7½	7⅞
100	Colts P F Arms	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
900	Colum O & G	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Com PubSvc	27½	27½	27½
200	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
200	Compo Sh M vtc	16½	16½	16½
200	Cons Biscuit	6½	6½	6½
1300	Cons Coppermin	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71⅞	71¼	71½
2300	Cons Gas Ut	1	¾	1
6300	Cons Mng & S	63	62¾	62¾
1000	Cons Stl Corp	7	6½	6¾
500	Cont Roll & Stl	10½	10⅛	10¼
200	Cooper-Bess	9⅝	9½	9⅝
100	Copperw'd Stl (1.20)	25½	25½	25½
300	Cosden Petro	1	⅞	1
1800	Creole Pet (½a)	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝
300	Crocker-Wh El M	9½	9½	9½
1000	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crowley Milner (.16e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown C Pet	3	3	3
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Cuneo Press (2)	47¼	46	46
100	Darby Pet (½)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Dayton Rub A (2)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Det Gask & Mfg	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Det Mich Stove	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Divco Twin Trk	3¼	3¼	3¼
160	Draper Corp (5e)	65	65	65
100	Driver-Har	21	21	21
300	Durh Hos B	4¾	4¼	4¾
1100	Duro-Test (.10e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Duval Tex Sul	7¾	7¾	7¾
1000	Eagle Pich Ld	14	13¼	13¼
100	East Gas&F	2	2	2
500	East G&F 6pf	14½	13¾	14
275	East Mall Iron	11	9½	11
175	East Sta pf A	24½	23½	23½
250	East Sta pf B	24	23	24
100	Eisler Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7100	El Bond & Sh	12⅜	12	12¼
300	El B&Sh pf (6)	66½	65¾	66½
400	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	62	60¾	61
200	El Pow As (.10a)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	El P&L 2pf A	32	31	32½
400	El P&L war	5	4⅞	5
300	Elect Share	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Electrographic (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Electrol vtc	1⅜	1½	1⅜
50	Elgin N Watch (¾e)	23½	23½	23½
25	Emp G&F 6½% pf	46¼	46¼	46¼
100	Emsco D&Eq (.70e)	10	10	10
400	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
600	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	11⅛	11	11⅛
1100	Fairchild Av (.15e)	9⅞	9½	9⅞
1200	Fidelio Brew	3/16	¼	3/16
900	Fisk Rub	10	9¾	10
25	Ford M Can B (1)	24	24	24
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4	4
100	Frankl Ray	4	4	4
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	18	18	18
200	Gen Alloys	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen Invest	3/16	3/16	3/16
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	75¼	75¼	75¼
200	Gen Tel (1)	14¾	14½	14½
75	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	82½	82⅛	82½
200	Glen Alden Coal (⅜e)	6½	6¼	6½
200	Grand Nat Films	3/16	3/16	3/16
100	Gray Tel P S	10	10	10
150	Gt Atl & P nv	69	67½	68
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	124½	124½	124½
100	Groc Str Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
2600	GrummanAircE(½e)	17¾	17¼	17½
300	Guard Inv	¼	¼	¼
2800	Gulf Oil (1)	40¼	39⅜	40⅛
50	Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	100	100	100
200	Hall Lamp	2¾	2½	2½
200	Haloid (.40e)	11	11	11
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1	1
400	Hat Corp Am B	4¾	4½	4½
500	Hearn D Strs	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Hecla Min (.15e)	10⅝	10½	10½
200	Hoe (R) &Co A	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1500	Holling Gold .65a)	14½	14⅜	14½
50	Hormel G (1½a)	22	22	22
20	Horn&H 5%pf(5)	104¾	104¾	104¾
300	Horn AC	3	3	3
200	Hubbell (H) (.70e)	13½	13¼	13½
200	Humble Oil (2e)	66	65½	66
100	Huyler's pf st	7	7	7
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Ill Iowa Pow pf	20½	20½	20½
50	Ill Zinc	9	9	9
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Imp Oil reg (½a)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
300	Ins CoNAm (2a)	68	68	68
100	Int Hyd-El pf	20	20	20
2100	Int P&Pow war	4	3⅞	4
500	InternatPet (1½a)	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
500	Inter Prod	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	Inter Radio	13¼	12⅞	13¼
100	Inter SRazB	½	½	½
200	Inter Util A	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100	Inter Util B	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	InterVitamin (.27½e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Inters HomeEq (.44)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Jacobs (F. L.)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
300	Jeannette Ga	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	80	80	80
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	92	91	91
900	Jones & Lau Stly	40¼	38¼	40¼
400	Kingston Prod	2⅝	2½	2½
25	Koppers Co pf(5¼k)	81¾	81¾	81¾
100	Kreuger Brew	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Lake Shore2(4)	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	Le Tourneau(1¼e)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
800	Lehigh C&N	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Lion Oil	21	21	21
16900	Lockheed Aire	27⅞	26⅛	27⅝
1200	Lone Star Gas	10	10	10
50	Long Is L pf (3)	31½	31⅛	31½
300	Loudon Pack	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Louis&E (.40)	7	1	7
200	Lynch Corp (2)	33½	33½	33½
100	Ludlow Valve	1½	1½	1½
200	Majestic Rad&T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	
100	Margay Oil (1)	17	17	17
100	Marion St Shov	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2
500	Mascey-Harris	7½	7⅜	7½
150	Haster Elec (1)	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
300	McWill Dredg	18	18	18
250	Mead John (3a)	125	123¼	123¼
100	Memph N Gas (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Mercant Strs (1e)	19½	19½	19½
300	Merritt-C & S	4¼	4	4
300	Mesabi Nron	½	½	½
100	Michigan Sug pf	3⅞	3 ⅞	3⅞
900	Mid West Corp	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
50	Midvale (2¼e)	97	96½	97
500	Midwest Oil (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—.82	—.30	—.15
Today's close†	154.79	32.06	23.90
Previous close	155.61	32.36	24.05
1938 high	158.41	33.18	25.19
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938. Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Minn M&M (1.20e)	39¼	39¼	39¼
30	Miss Riv P pf (6)	113	113	113
300	Mock J Voeh (.45e)	16⅝	16	16⅝
600	Molybdenum	6⅛	6	6
300	Monogram Pict	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Montg Ward A (7)	160	160	160
100	Moore (T) Dis	½	½	½
900	Mount City Cop	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Murray O Mfg(.15e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Muskey P Ring(¾e)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
200	Nat Auto Fib	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Nat Cont (½e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
400	Nat P&L pf (6)	75	73⅞	73⅞
200	Nat Rub Mch	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat Stl Car (2)	68¼	67¼	67½
300	Nat Sug Ref (1½e)	14	13⅝	14
100	Nat Trans (¾e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1	1
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	15½	15½	15½
100	Nehi Corp (2e)	42½	42½	42½
25	N Eng PA6pf (4½k)	52¾	52¾	52¾
600	Newmont Min (3e)	83¾	83	83
50	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	108	108	108
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	11½	11½	11½
1600	Niag Hud Pow	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
100	Niaf Hud 1pf (5)	85½	85	85½
50	Niag Hud 2pf (5)	80½	80	80
300	Niag Hud B war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	58	58	58
300	NipissingHns (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Noma Elec (.40e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Nor Am Ray A	24	24	24
200	Nor Sta Pw A	12	11⅜	12
300	NovadelAg (2)	29½	28½	29½
50	Ohio Brass B	29	29	29
001	Ohio Oil pjf (6)	112	112	112
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1800	Okla Nat Gas	12½	12	12¼
100	Okla Nat Fas pf	39	39	39
700	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
20	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	72	72	72
2500	Pan-Am Air (1)	16¼	15½	16¼
7200	Pantepec Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	PenderGr B	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Pennroad (¼g)	2	2	2
400	Pa-Cent Airl	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Pa Gas & El A	4	4	4
250	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99¾	99¼	99¾
25	Pa Salt (3¼e)	154½	154½	154½
100	Phila Co (.55e)	7	7	7
1200	Phoenix Sec	5¾	5½	5¾
400	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
40	Pitts & LakeE(1¾e)	57¼	57¼	57¼
200	Pitts Forg	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Pitts Metallu	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1100	Pitts Pl Gl (1¾e)	112¾	111	111½
500	Pleas Val Wine (.06e)	¾	¾	¾
700	Polaris Mng (.11e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	Powdrell2&2Alex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Prod Corp		⅛	
30	PS Ind $7 pr pf	44	42¼	42¼
100	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	39	39	39
125	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	16¾	16½	16½
30	QuakerOats pf (6)	149	149	149
200	Raytheon Mfg	2½	2½	2½
100	Reybarn Inc (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Reynolds Inv	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Rome Cable	14⅝	14	14
100	Royal Type	72½	72½	72½
100	Russeks F Ave	6¼	6¼	6¼
2500	Rustless I&S	11	10⅝	10⅝
500	St Regis Pap	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Salt Dome Oil	17⅝	17½	17½
100	Scovill Mfg	28½	28½	28½
100	Scullin Stl	13½	13½	13½
400	Scullin Stl war	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
900	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	
200	Seiberling Rub	5	5	5
300	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	11¼	11	11
1100	Seversky Airc	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Shattuck-Denn	8½	8½	8½
100	Sherwin-Wms(2½e)	109½	109½	109½
300	Simmons Har & Pt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Simplicity Pat	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1000	Solar Mfg	4½	4	4½
100	Sonotone (.05e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Soss Mfg	6	6	6
100	So Coast (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	30	30	30
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Stand Cap & S	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½
300	Stand Inv pf	14¼	13¾	13¾
1100	St Oil Ky	17½	17½	17½
100	St Oil Neb	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	21	21	21
75	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	103	103	103
400	St Pow & Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Stand Stl Sprg	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝
600	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅞	3½	3⅞
100	Sterl Alum Pr (½e)	7	7	7
1300	Sterling Inc (.20a)	4	3⅞	4
75	Stetson (JB)	6¾	6½	6½
100	Stroock & Co	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Sullivan Mach	12½	12½	12½
1800	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅜	2	2¼
100	Taggart	6	6	6
500	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅛	1	1
25	Tenn El P 7% pf (7)	70	70	70
300	Tilo Roof (1a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Tob Prod Exp (.35e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Transwest Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Tubize Chat	10½	10½	10½
800	Technicolor (.85e)	21½	21½	21½
200	Texon Oil&L (.60e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Trans-Lux (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Tubize Chat A	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
300	Ulen & Co pf A	5½	5½	5½
300	Union G Con (.80)	13½	13¼	13½
3400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅜	1¼	1¼
800	Unit Gas	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1600	Unit Lt&Pow A	3	3	3
300	Unit Lt&P pf	29¼	29	29
25	Unit Milk Prod (2)	23	23	23
100	Unit Prof Sh pf	9	9	9
100	Unit Shipyds A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Unit Shpyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	85⅜	85	85⅜
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44¾	44¾	44¾
200	U S & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700	U S Foil B	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	U S Lines pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	UnitWallPaper(.10e)	3	3	3
200	Univ Prod (.35e)	19⅝	19	19
500	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Util & Ind pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Utility Equit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Valspar Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Valspar pf (1k)	34¾	34	34¾
400	Venez Mex Oil	7¼	7	7¼
200	Wavo Aire	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Wagner Bak vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Wayne Knit M	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Wentwth Mfg (.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	West Air Exp	4¼	4	4¼
100	Wilson-Jones	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
3	Wolverine Port Cem	3¼	3	3⅛
400	Wolverine Tube	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	YukonPacM	1½	1½	1⅛

Total stock sales today, Nov. 15, estimated, 200,000 shares; year ago, 219,796 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
13 Ala Pow 5s '46	102⅜	102	102⅜
6 Ala Pow 5s '51	99	98⅝	99
14 Ala Pow 4½s '67	85½	85	85
1 Ala Pow 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105	105	105
32 Am G&E 5s 2028	108⅛	107¾	108
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	88	88	88
2 Am Seat 6s '46 stp	101½	101½	101½
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024A	118½	118½	118½
6 Ark P&L 5s '56	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
7 As Elec 4½s '53	49¾	49⅜	49½
7 As G&E 5s '50	36⅝	36½	36½
12 As G&E 5s '68	35½	35⅛	35½
7 As G&E 4½s '49C	34⅜	34⅛	34¼
68 Baldw L 6s 50	104	101	104
5 Bell T Can 5s 55 A	111¼	111⅛	111¼
5 Birm El 4½s 68	89¾	89⅛	89⅛
6 Can Nor P 5s 53	104	104	104
6 Can Pac 6s 42	103½	103½	103½
5 Caro P&L 5s 56	98	97¾	97⅞
2 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s 53	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
8 Cen Ill PS 5s 56 E	105	104¾	105
34 Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	102½	101¾	102½
29 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	102¾	102⅛	102¾
9 Cen P & L 5s '56	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	86¼	86	86¼
28 Cen St El 5½s '54	35⅜	34¼	34¾
1 Cen St El 5s '48	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
10 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	56	54½	54½
1 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Chi Ry cod 5s 27	42½	42½	42½
15 Cities Ser 5s 69	71¼	70⅛	71¼
4 Cities Ser 5s 66	75	75	75
17 Cities Ser 5s 58	70½	69¾	70½
31 Cities Ser 5s 50	70¾	70	70½
2 Cit S Gas 5½s 42	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
5 Cit S G Pipe 6s 43	103	103	103
5 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	75¾	75	75⅝
47 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	75¼	74	75¼
3 Commun P&L 5s 57	77⅛	77	77
1 CommuP S 5s60A	100½	100½	100½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	61	61	61
28 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	85½	85	85
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 East G&F 4s '56 A	69¾	69¼	69¾
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	78½	78½	78½
9 Empire Dis E 5s '52	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12 Fla P&L 5s '54	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛
10 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	90½	90	90½
4 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Gatin P 5s '56	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	93	93	93
4 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	84	83½	84
4 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	86	86	86
40 Geo Pow 5s '67	97⅜	97⅛	97¼
2 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
2 Groc St Prod 6s '45	53½	53	53½
4 Guar Inv 5s '48A	49	48¼	48¼
10 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	100½	100	110
4 HousGulf G 6s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
40 IllPow&L 5s '56 C	97⅜	96¾	97
15 IllPow&L 6s '53	101¾	101¼	101¼
2 IllPow&L 5½s '54B	100	99¾	99¾
1 Ind&Mich 5s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 IndEl 6½s '53B	100	100	100
3 IndE 5s 51C	89½	89½	89½
4 Ind Svc 5s '50	58	58	58
1 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	58½	58½	58½
4 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	65	65	65
11 Inters Pow 6s '52	43	42½	43
7 Inters Pow 5s '57	60	59½	59⅞
1 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	84	84	84
8 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104⅞	104½	104¾
2 It Sup Pw 6s '63A	48	48	48
11 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	105½	105¼	105½
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s 47B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ky Util 5s '69 I	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
9 Ky Util 5s '61 H	87½	87	87½
22 Lake Sup DP 3½s'66A	100⅞	100½	100½
27 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	105¾	104¾	105
2 Lex Util 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
4 Lib McN & L 5s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Lou P & L 5s '57	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Memph P & L 5s '48	97	97	97
3 Metro Ed 4s '71	107½	107½	107½
7 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100½	100	100
13 Minn P & L 4½s '78	99	98¾	98¾
8 Minn P & L 5s '55	104⅜	103⅞	103⅞
1 Miss P & L Co 5s '57	91	91	91
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	109½	109½	109½
3 Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	77½	77½	77½
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	98	98	98
31 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛
3 Nebr Pw sA 2022	119	119	119
9 Nebr Pw 4½s'81	108½	108½	108½
12 Nevada Cal E 5s'56	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛
10 N Eng G&E 5s'50	57	56½	56½
6 N Eng G&E 5s'47	59¾	59	59
3 N Eng Pw5½s'54	93½	92½	92½
5 N Eng Pow 5s'48	89½	89⅛	89⅛
1 N Orl P S 6s'49A	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3 N Orl P S 5s'42 st	97⅛	97	97⅛
1 NP&West Lt 4s 2004	105	105	105
11 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
50 NY St E&G 4½s '80	99½	99	99
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	96	96	96
14 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	55¼	54½	54½
15 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	106	105¼	105¼
2 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	106	106	106
12 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	104	103	103½
1 Nor'west PS 5s '57	97	97	97
24 Okla Nat G 5s '46	103¾	102¾	103½
14 Okla Nat G4½s '51 A	104¾	104½	104½
3 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	95	94¼	95
10 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	114	113¾	114
1 Pac Inv 5s '48 A	92½	92½	92½
14 Pac P&L 5s '55	80¾	80	80
2900 Pen C P&L 4½s '77	92⅝	92	92½
11 Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	99	97¼	99
23 Pen El 4s'71 F	97	96⅜	96⅜
2 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	93½	93½	93½
1 Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4 Pen Wat&P 5s'40	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pen W&P 4½s'68 B	107½	107½	107½
12 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	92½	92	92
8 Peo Gas L&C 4s'61D	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 Phila El P 5½s72	112½	112½	112½
1 Phila RAap Tr 6s'62	72	72	72
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	98	98	98
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s'78D	102 5-32	102 5-32	102 5-32
1 Portland G&C 5s'40	63½	63½	63½
2 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32
7 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	146½	146½	146½
8 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	80	79⅜	79⅜
9 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	76	75⅜	75⅜
5 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	72⅝	72¼	72¼
1 Scripps 5½s '43	102	102	102
4 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	69½	68⅜	[illegible]
6 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	96	95½	95½
1 South Car Pow 5s '57	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	108¼	108	108¼
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	108¼	108	108
10 SoCntyGCal 4½s '68	104¾	104½	104¾
3 So'west A Tel 5s'61A	102	102	102
7 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	62¼	62	62
3 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	61¾	61¾	61¾
7 Stand G&E 6s '51	63¼	62⅞	63
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	62⅝	62½	62½
1 Stand Inv 5½s '39	85	85	85
6 Stand P&L 6s '57	61¾	61⅝	61¾
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	103¾	103¾	103¾
37 TexEl S 5s '60	97¼	96⅞	97¼
10 TexP&L 5s '56	103⅛	103	103⅛
1 TideWatP 5s '79A	87¼	87¼	87¼
20 TwinCRT 5½s '52A	55¾	55⅛	55½
2 Ulen&Co6s '50 4th st	54½	53⅛	53⅛
2 UnitL&P 6½s '74	77½	77½	77½
1 UnitL&P 6s '75	76½	76½	76½
8 UnitL&P 5½s '59	107	106	107
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	82	82	82
3 Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	112½	112½	112½
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	84½	84	84
5 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	87½	87½	87½
11 Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
2 West Newsp U 6s '44	60	60	60
1 West PaEl 5s 2030	103¾	103¾	103¾
29 WestTexUt 5s '57a	97¾	97	97
1 WUn G&E 5½s '55a	105	105	105
10 Wis Min L&P 5s'44	107½	107¼	107¼
6 Wisc P&L 4s'66a	100¼	100	100
4 Yadkin RivP 5s'41	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 York Rys 5s'37	92½	92	92

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	15	15	15
1 Cubn Tel 7½s'41A	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Danish Con 5s'53	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Guan & Wes R 6s'58	52	52	52
5 Hanover City 7s '39	22	22	22
3 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	62½	61¾	62½
3 Maranh Braz 7s '58	8	8	8
2 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	80	80	80
1 Nippon El P 6½s '53	60	60	60
8 Parana Braz 7s '58	9	9	9
2 Pied El 6½s '60 A	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300 Russ 5½s 1921	½	½	½
1 Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Unit Ind 6½s '41	28	26⅞	28

Total bond sales today, estimated, 1,600,000; year ago, 1,311,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 15, 1938

Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
*	Am Pneumt	45c	45c	45c	42c
..	Am Pneumt pf	1¼	1¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Am Pneumt1pf	13½	13½	13½	13
..	Bird&Son inc	17	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.75	Bos & Albany	85	84½	84½	85
8.00	Bos Edison	127	126⅝	127	126⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	17	16⅞	17	16
..	Bos&Me pr pf	7	7	7	6⅞
..	Bos&Me A pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
..	Bos&Me B pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
..	Copper Range	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	Ea G&F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3.75a	Ea G&F pf	14⅛	13½	13½	13¾
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅝
..	E Mass St Ry	1	80c	80c	1
..	E Mass SR 1 pf	38	38	38	39½
..	E Mass SR pf B	9	9	9	9
	E Mass adj	2½	2½	2½	2½
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42⅝
..	Hath Bak B	35c	35c	35c	26c
	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2	2
2.00a	Mergenthaler	26½	25⅛	25⅛	26½
.50a	Narr Rac A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	Nat Tunnel	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
6.25a	N E Tel & Tel	102	100½	100½	101
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	45c
..	Old Colony	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
.50a	Old Dominion	28c	28c	28c	25c
..	Pac Mills	15½	14⅞	14⅞	16⅛
..	Quincy Min	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
.80b	Reece But H	15	15	15	16
.60b	Shawmut Asso	11⅜	11	11	11¼
..	Suburb Elec	60c	60c	60c	65c
3.10d	Torrington	27½	27½	27½	28
1.00b	Un Twist Dr	25½	25	25½	24
2.50	Unit Shohe M	85¼	84¾	85¼	85½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43½	43½	44¼
..	Utah M & T	71c	70c	70c	80c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	8.63	8.63	8.58	8.58	—.08
Jan.	8.55	8.57	8.54	8.55	—.03
March	8.53	8.54	8.48	8.48	—.08
May	8.52	8.53	8.29	8.29	—.07
July	8.19	8.19	8.15	8.15	—.08
Oct.	7.92	8.93	8.88	8.88	—.10

Spot 8.28, off 8 points.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Jan.	4.84	4.86	4.82	4.82	—.01
March	4.82	4.89	4.85	4.85	..
May	4.88	4.88	4.85	4.85	..

Spots 5:11, off 2.

Crude Rubber Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed 13-16 lower. Sales No. 1 standard, 403 contracts.

	High	Low	Last
December	16.51	16.29	16.57b
March	16.60	16.26	16.57-60
May	16.62	16.2.	16.63

Smoked ribbed spot 16.50n.

b—Bid; n—Nominal.

Commerce and Finance

New Fields Offer Unprecedented Opportunities, Says Kettering

Business and Industry

Wallace Offers Farm Program On 1938 Pattern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Undeterred by the snub to the New Deal from farm belt voters in the recent elections, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today announced a 1939 farm program patterned closely on the 1938 plan.

The Secretary took the attitude that the 1938 program did not have a fair chance because Congress allowed farmers too little time to get ready for it and because of the unusually large crops that followed the drought of 1936.

"The 1939 program offers farmers the first complete test of the farm program contemplated under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938," R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator said today, as the detailed program was presented to the nation's farmers.

Has Faith in Present Law

"In 1938," he explained, "the program was not available until after all of the winter wheat crop had already been planted and farmers were ready to plant other crops. For 1939, farmers will know well ahead of time what the program offers them and they can make their plans accordingly."

Secretary Wallace said meetings to explain the plan to farmers would be held throughout the country during the next few months "in order that all farmers may have the necessary information well in advance of the 1939 crop planting season."

Secretary Wallace had expressed faith in the present farm law "as the best framework for an enduring agricultural program" earlier this week, even though election returns showed a decrease of 33 in Democratic members of the House from corn states and of five from wheat states.

The new program sets a crop quota for the country as a whole of between 270,000,000 and 285,000,000 acres, about 5,000,000 acres under 1938. It provides $500,000,000 in payments for those who co-operate in keeping within the quota by turning over additional acres to soil-building practices.

In addition to the conservation payments, $212,000,000 in price adjustment payments was authorized by the last Congress to be paid to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice producers. These payments will be made to farmers who seed within individual farm acreage allotments.

Non-Allotment Farms

AAA officials said that special attention in the 1939 program will be given to the problems of small farmers and changes made to meet more closely the requirements of certain areas and producing groups.

Farmers who have corn acreage allotments of less than eight acres may elect to have their farms classified as non-allotment farms. On these farms, corn will be treated as a general soil-depleting crop for the purpose of payment and deductions for exceeding the corn acreage allotment would not be made unless the acreages of corn exceeds eight acres. Similar provisions apply in most areas for wheat.

Provision is also made for permitting as much as three acres of commercial vegetables to be grown on any non-allotment farm without deductions.

Total acreage goals for various crops under the new program are as follows: Corn, 94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres; cotton, 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres; wheat, 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 acres; rice, 850,000 to 880,000 acres; peanuts, 1,550,000 to 1,650,000 acres; potatoes, 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres and general crops, 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres.

Provisions of the 1938 AAA law limiting payments within any state to an individual, partnership or estate to $10,000 and $10,000 for the United States in the case of any corporation, will become effective for the first time in 1939.

Goodyear Plans New Factory in Brazil

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Plans for the establishment of a rubber manufacturing plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil, were announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The new factory will have a capacity of 600 tires a day, along with a limited line of other rubber products.

The production will serve the Brazilian market only and will utilize raw materials from that country, the company said.

The plant is Goodyear's second in South America and its ninth in foreign countries. The company has been manufacturing tires in the Argentine for several years.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Steel Operations Up To 62.6 P. C. Capacity

By the Associated Press

New York

Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 1.6 points to 62.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 61 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 49.4 per cent of capacity, while a year ago they were 36.4 per cent.

Rayon Production In Third Quarter Best in Year 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn production in the United States during the third quarter ended September 13, totaled 68,300,000 pounds, according to the Rayon Organon published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

This figure represents the largest output for any quarterly period thus far in 1938, but was substantially below the total production of 84,100,000 pounds reported for the 1937 September quarter.

Output for the September quarter represented an increase of 20 per cent compared with the June quarter when production amounted to 56,300,000 pounds. Shipments of rayon yarn during the same period, however, increased 90 per cent. This, naturally, resulted in heavy withdrawals from producers' yarn inventories, which were reduced by 50 per cent from June 30 to September 30. Producers' stocks amounted to 1.8 months' supply on October 31.

Quarterly production of rayon yarn of all times (acetate production partially estimated), but exclusive of rayon staple fiber, compares as follows:

(In Millions of Pounds)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
1938	58.9	56.3	68.3		
1937	78.9	81.8	84.1	74.9	321.7
1936	69.4	66.0	72.1	74.1	277.6

The Organon's annual study of domestic rayon yarn producing capacity shows that plant expansion is being carried on more conservatively than was planned a year ago. The installed operating capacity on November 1, 1938 was equal to annual production of 365,000,000 pounds.

By mid-year 1939, the industry expects to have an operating capacity of 385,000,000 pounds in place, and by the Spring of 1940 a 400,000,000-pound capacity is indicated.

Home Construction In September About Double 1937 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—People in the United States began building nearly twice as many homes in September as in the like month last year, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board basing the announcement on a national study which also showed residential construction for the first nine months of this year far above the identical period in 1937.

In its study, replete with optimism, the Board discovered the following outstanding facts:

1. The number of residential units on which construction started in all cities of 10,000 population or more in September, 1938, totaled 21,759 as compared with 12,162 in the same month of 1937.

2. Residential units during the first nine months of this year totaled 161,892 as compared with 132,053 in September, 1937.

3. The index of building activity, based on a norm of 100 for 1926, stood at 39.1 in September of this year as compared with 21.9 in the same month last year, an advance of 78.5 per cent.

Officials of the Board interpreted these statistics to mean that the rise in residential construction which began nearly a year ago did not represent merely temporary building upswing but was the beginning of a sound, healthy, long-term expansion in America's much-needed housing program.

Business Loans Up During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks increased slightly last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans $5,000,000 to a total of $3,891,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 9.

Reporting banks in the Philadelphia district had a $4,000,000 increase and those in the Atlanta and Chicago districts had increases of $3,000,000 each, while New York City banks reported a decline of $8,000,000.

Says Aluminum Price Rise Eliminated Use in Autos

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles W. Nash, of Beverly Hills, Calif., testified in Federal Court in the Government's Sherman Anti-Trust Law suit against the Aluminum Company of America that the action of the company in raising the price of aluminum from 18 to 31 cents a pound in 1915 resulted in the virtual discontinuance of the use of aluminum in automobile manufacturing.

The witness, President of General Motors from 1912 to 1916, testified that after the price-raising, he called his engineers and told them to work out a substitute for aluminum.

Joseph Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis., capitalist and part owner of the Schlitz Brewing Company, testified that he and his family had been "pursued and persecuted" by the Aluminum Company of America until he sold his bauxite and carbon holdings to the company for $4,200,000.

Reduce National Deficit, Bankers Urge Government

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 15 (AP)—Orval W. Adams, President of the American Bankers Association, demanded today that the Federal Government reduce the deficit and begin paying the public debt.

Making the annual President's address, he said:

"By way of self-defense and in order to save the American system, we must organize our depositors and give them and all others who have accumulated something an economic education. This is the only practical way I know of to resist the pressure groups and vote-buying politicians who are destroying and wasting the savings of our depositors and of all our citizens who have worked and saved. . . .

Headed Toward Bankruptcy

"Never should the American Bankers Association remain silent when politicians are spending the country into bankruptcy. We must take the battle to our depositors. We must make them realize that it is their fight; that 90 per cent of the assets of the country belong to them. . . .

"To the proposition that the worthy needy must be taken care of, the American Bankers Association is sincerely and wholeheartedly committed. But we must not forget that the destruction of savings and the starvation of production mean the loss of capacity to take care of the needy; that it is the thrifty citizens and not the Government that must produce the money for this purpose."

In support of his argument, Mr. Adams quoted two presidents of the United States, Thomas Jefferson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Of Mr. Roosevelt, he said:

"In his message to Congress on March 10, 1933, he said: 'For three long years the Federal Government has been on the road toward bankruptcy. With the utmost seriousness I point out to the Congress the profound effect of this fact (the accumulated deficit of five billion dollars) on our national economy. It has contributed to the recent collapse of our banking structure. It has accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people.'

"The President," Mr. Adams said, "was then very properly concerned with an accumulated deficit of only five billions of dollars. We are now much more justly concerned with an ever-increasing and growing deficit which, since the date of the President's concern, has grown by fifteen billions of dollars."

Jefferson on Public Debt

Later in his address, Mr. Adams quoted Jefferson:

"'I place economy among the first and most important virtues and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. To preserve our independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty or profusion and servitude.'"

Mr. Adams then turned to a discussion of the banks' huge holdings of government bonds.

"So long," he said, "as your depositors think of the purchase of Government bonds by you as something that you do, not something that they do, they will remain indifferent to it. When once your depositors realize that 20 or 30 or even 40 per cent of their deposits have been invested by you in the obligations of a concern which has been losing money by the billions for more than seven years, their reaction will be quite different."

Attacks Pension Plans

Russell G. Smith of San Francisco, President of the National Bank Division of the A. B. A., pleaded for a stronger regulation "of the many and varied lending agencies which the Government is now operating in competition with the activities of banks."

He specifically urged that Government-sponsored Federal savings and loan associations be brought under the "same kind of iron clad rules and restrictions that now govern banking."

Dr. Paul F. Cadman, San Francisco economist, said the nation should not be blinded "to the menace of a false philosophy masquerading under a noble emotion, which proposes a distribution of real wealth by methods which would weaken, if not destroy, both personality and responsibility in the bulk of the beneficiaries."

"The conservers will one day be recognized as the real champions of social justice," Doctor Cadman said as he attacked various pension plans advocated in the nation.

Russell G. Smith, vice-president of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif., speaking as president of the national bank division, declared that the proposal that banks be required to maintain 100 per cent reserves against interbank deposits was contrary to good banking practice. He said that he saw no good reason why banks should not observe the spirit of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Harry A. Brankman, vice-president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, making his address as president of the State bank division of the association, cited the plan for 100 per cent reserves against interbank deposits in an example of the "growing propaganda for further centralization of all banking in the Federal Government."

Dunlap C. Clark, president of the American National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich., urged the bankers to deal frankly with the public as the best means of creating better understandings.

H. E. Cook, president of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, was elected president of the national bank division and Melvin Rouff, vice-president of the Houston National Bank here, was elected vice-president.

Hoarding Seen Factor in Big Rise of Money in Circulation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Street statisticians are trying to figure out a curious recent development in the Federal Reserve weekly figures. "Money in circulation" is showing a consistent—and unseasonal—uptrend. All explanations are halting.

The uptrend became conspicuous about the time of the recent unpleasantness in Europe, and was explained at the time as probably due to European hoarding of American money as safer to keep than sterling notes and easier to hide than gold. But this explanation failed to explain when the figure resumed its increase early in October and again this month. The last two weekly statements have shown a total increase of about $110,000,000, bringing the figure to $200,000,000 above a year ago. No such increase is customary at this season.

"Money in circulation" is somewhat of a misnomer. It represents all currency outside the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks. So it includes not only a good deal of currency long molded, lost, or burned, but also the till money in the banks.

Circulating Money History

However, the banks' till money changes little from year to year, and so helps in no wise to account for the vagaries of "money in circulation in recent years." This figure has done more inexplicable things than perhaps any other figure reported by the Fereral Reserve authorities.

Its history, in brief, is as follows: It rose steadily in the 1918-1920 prosperity from about $4,000,000,000 to about $5,300,000,000. The 1921 depression pulled it down again nearly to 4,000,000,000. (It is now about $6,700,000,000). The prosperity of the 1920's lifted it only about a half billion dollars and between 1921 and late 1931 it never once reached $5,000,000,000. In fact in the latter part of the twenties, despite increasing prosperity, the total sagged slightly. When hard times came in 1930 it sagged still further, nearly down to $4,000,000,000 again.

Ever since 1930 it has been in an uptrend. The scare in the fall of 1931, after the Bank of England had defaulted, and just before the RFC was formed here, caused the figure to gain almost $1,000,000,000 dollars. It stayed around $5,250,000,000 during 1932, then suddenly jumped to $7,500,000,000 during the bank holidays; on the Friday morning before everything closed down, March 3, 1933, the Reserve statement showed a one-week increase of $721,000,000.

Money Rises With Business

This currency was soon returned, but thereafter for two years, until 1935, "money in circulation" stayed around the 1932 level of about $5,300,000,000 (this round-figure average takes no account of such temporary seasonal increases as always occur on the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas time, etc.).

Early in 1935, just as the bull market in stocks was beginning and the all-over business indices were starting on a long uptrend, "money in circulation" also started to increase. It rose to a peak of about $6,600,000,000 around Christmas time in 1936, a figure which is just now penetrating.

One basic influence on "money in circulation" seems to be that of the volume of business. "Other things being equal"—which they usually are not—it increases as business and employment increase. It increased in the 1918-1920 prosperity, fell off in the 1921 depression, picked up between 1922 and 1924, fell off in 1930, and picked up between 1935 and 1937 while business was accelerating.

The current rapid business recovery may therefore be the major influence in the present increase of "money in circulation." Reserve officials say they note an increasing tendency for the figure to increase at the beginning of each month and fall off at the month-end, which looks like a pay-roll influence. WPA "pay rolls" also are now at an all-time peak, and though WPA workers are paid by check they quickly cash them and possession of a bank account is not altogether a recommendation for enrollment in this way of life.

The Rise of Check Accounts

On the other hand, banking developments have apparently affected "money in circulation." The 1924-1929 sag in the figure was presumably due to the increased vogue of checking accounts among salary- and wage-earners as prosperity was spread around. Again, the 1931-1932 increase in "money in circulation" was obviously due to exhaustion of many of these accounts, and the imposition of the service-charge by most of the banks has prevented the re-opening of many accounts. In addition the number of banks in the whole country has been reduced by about 10,000 and many areas are still bankless and some even without deposit branches.

Hoarding is another powerful factor. It was obviously the prime reason for the sharp rise of "money in circulation" in the fall of 1931 and again during the bank moratorium.

Hoarding seems to have again had an effect during the last year. "Money in circulation" failed to register the sharp fall in pay rolls and farm income between last fall and last June. This failure might in part be explained by the fact that retail sales did not fall off as fast as pay rolls, by the fact that many people probably had to wind up checking accounts just started in the 1935-1937 prosperity, and by the fact that government relief rolls were promptly increased.

Hoarding of Currency

But that it was in considerable part due to hoarding is shown by the figures on denominations of "money in circulation" published monthly by the Federal Reserve Board. Between September, 1937, and September, 1938, the "circulation" of coin and currency up to and including $20 bills actually decreased by about $40,000,000. The decrease was all accounted for in the $10 and $20 denominations.

But in the same period, the "circulation" of large-denomination currency, i. e., $50 and over, increased by about $130,000,000. Of this increase $14,000,000 was in the $50's, $42,000,000 in the $100's, $18,000,000 in the $500's, and $32,000,000 in the $1,000 bills. Only $21,000,000 was in the $5,000 and $10,000 denominations, but this exactly doubled the amount outstanding in these two denominations.

It is possible therefore that the recent increase means that, on top of this presumably hoarding increase in the large denominations (there have been no bank failures of aggregate importance in this period) there is now occurring an increase in the small denominations as a result of expanding pay rolls.

The same increase in the larger denominations occurred during the 1931-1933 rise of money in "circulation." The outstanding $1's, $2's, and $5's showed no perceptible increase at all except during a few weeks leading to the moratorium, and then the $5's increased by about $100,000,000. But from November, 1930, the $10's in "circulation" increased $200,000,000, the $20's about $400,000,000, and the denominations of $50 and over increased literally by leaps and bounds, from about $650,000,000 to a peak of around $1,900,000,000.

Movement of U. S. Currency

No one knows how much American currency has gone abroad. Official figures obtained from "selected banks in New York City" and published monthly in the Federal Reserve Bulletin show "Shipments to Europe" and "Receipts from Europe" but these figures are necessarily incomplete. They show an almost steady net inward movement, but this is obviously due to the fact that a man can stuff his pockets with currency, go to Paris, sell them to an American bank there for franc notes to spend, and the notes appear in the official figures only on their return.

However, the figures do seem to show foreign hoarding. The only year since 1932 to show a surplus of (officially reported) exports of American currency over imports was 1936, the year the franc fell off gold again. And the only month this year to show such a surplus of (officially reported) exports of American currency was September, when Europe was reaching for safety to gold and dollars.

Strange to relate, there has been a parallel increase in the demand for currency in lieu of bank deposits in Britain, France, and Germany, in recent months. A good many Bank of England notes are thought to be reposing in strong boxes in Paris, but apparently as the crisis deepened quite a few Frenchmen decided they would rather hold American than British currency.

Confidence Is Needed

Return of a real "era of good feeling" sufficient to bring the present hoarded currency back to the banking system would have a powerful influence on the member banks' reserve balances. Money in "circulation" is now about $2,000,000,000 higher than the level normal in the late 1920's. If this were all returned, due to a return to the use of bank deposits instead of currency, the reserves of the member banks would be increased by all of this total and excess reserves would be increased by more than $1,500,000,000.

Theoretical plans for "putting more in circulation" do not presumably apply to the conventional figures above referred to as "money in circulation." As indicated above, much of this is not circulating at all. There is not enough confidence to move it. If there were, the first effect would be to move it into the banks and substitute bank deposit-balances for it. A regeneration of confidence strong enough to do this would also presumably make bank deposits "circulate."

At present the turnover or "velocity" of bank deposits is the lowest on record. There are definite figures available on this. There are none on the "velocity" of turnover of outstanding currency. But there are figures enough available to show that what the country needs is not a scheme to increase "money in circulation" but a scheme to make money circulate.

Continental Oil Net 57 Cents Share

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earnings for the third quarter of 1938 were $2,706,698, it was shown by the financial report released. This is equivalent to 57 cents per share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of shares held in the treasury, and compares with earnings of $3,730,045, or 79 cents per share during the third quarter of 1937.

For the first nine months of 1938, Continental earned $5,793,406, equivalent to $1.23 per share. Earnings for the same period last year were $11,614,574, equivalent to $2.48 per share.

Gross operating income for the third quarter of 1938 was $2,951,992 and for the first nine months was $61,209,760.

Net working capital was shown on the current report to be $27,991,993, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.6 to 1.

From 300,000 to 500,000 Find Work in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has estimated that from 300,000 to 500,000 jobless found work during October.

In its monthly review of business the Federation also called for a "new conception of wages—wages based on producing power with machines" rather than human skills and energy alone.

The federation asserted that maximum production, properly distributed, would mean an income of at least $4,000 a year for every family.

G. M. Executive Sees Unlimited U. S. Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are unlimited opportunities for employment and progress in the United States if only eyes are opened to new fields, in the opinion of Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation in charge of research.

There is a wonderful future ahead of the nation in any line of business "if we will just lift the lid and say we know so little about anything," he told a group of 400 business leaders at a luncheon given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Simultaneously, H. W. Prentis, Jr., Vice-President of the American Association of Manufacturers, warned the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Commodore Hotel that American business should guard against complacency and "stupid reaction" in dealing with labor.

Many Opportunities

"Never were there such opportunities for young men and women of ability as there are today," Mr. Kettering told Mr. Sloan's luncheon guests, the majority of whom were automobile executives. "One must, however, turn to new fields and develop these opportunities. Thousands of such fields stand waiting development.

"We have today a very unusual condition in this country where we have an excess of materials, excess of money and excess of men. Now, all that that can mean to a primitive mind like mine is that we haven't got any projects," Mr. Kettering continued. "That is all. Which means that we are technologically behind and not technologically ahead, and if we could get this idea that we know very much about anything out of our minds, and that the whole thing is ahead of us, then I think we would have a shortage of labor in a short time."

Mr. Kettering declared that the great problem before industry is how to establish relationships between the component parts of industry—between workers, employers, capital, consumers and Government, adding that it would be necessary also to properly divide the productivity and benefit to all are assured.

In recalling the tremendous progress made by the automobile industry during the past four decades, Mr. Kettering predicted that the next four decades would bring equal progress. This will be assured, he said, if the motor industry continues to train its eyes on the future.

Warns Business

Mr. Prentis told his listeners that the present attitude of the American people toward industry was more favorable than at any time since 1930, but warned against industry permitting itself to be lulled into over-confidence, laziness and reaction.

"If industry does not put itself under proper restraint," he said, "if industry does not itself condemn improper practices; if industry itself does not bring about the correction of such abuses by pointing the way to the establishment of ethical procedures, we can be sure that those who would change and destroy the American system of private free enterprise will eventually attain their end."

Mr. Prentis recommended a code of industrial ethics issued by the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Industrial Practices, of which he is chairman. This code embodies, he held, the best practices for dealings by business with customers, suppliers, competitors, employees, stockholders, creditors, the local community and the Government. Mr. Prentis declared the document reflected the need for concerted effort among business men in developing a broader sense of social and individual responsibility.

Boston Bank Debits At High for 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Debits to individual accounts reported by the banks of Boston for October were 20 per cent above the total for the preceding month, and the month-to-month gain was far greater than that shown by the country as a whole. Last month's debits reached a new high for 1938.

The Standard Statistics Company index of Boston bank debits for October is computed at 88 (average of 1920-1924 equals 100), against 73 for September and an earlier 1938 high of 81 recorded in June.

The 20 per cent gain in Boston bank debits last month compares very favorably with the gain of 10 per cent in the index for the entire United States.

Control of Cotton Buying Fluctuations, Study's Aim

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to search for ways to control "violent fluctuations in buying" of cotton and rayon goods was announced by the United States Institute for Textile Research.

The institute comprises several hundred manufacturers of textiles and held its annual meeting here, Fessenden S. Blanchard, chairman of the institute's committee on economic research, said that various branches of the industry have suffered greatly from the fluctuations.

He announced that the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania has been assigned the task of studying the conditions believed responsible for the fluctuations. These include, Mr. Blanchard said, inadequate knowledge of the textile industry on the status of cotton and rayon inventories and sales.

One objective is to help manufacturers avoid overstocking in major classes of textiles.

Industrialists





Acme; By a Staff Photographer

Above: Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation. Below: Henning W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company.

U. S.-Brazil Wheat Negotiation Rumor Disturbs Argentina

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department Officials remained silent on reports the United States sought South American wheat markets normally supplied by Argentina.

Questions on this country's grain exporting plans were raised twice recently—once by Ambassador Felipe Espil of Argentina during a conference with Secretary of State Hull, and later by newsmen at a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Mr. Hull would not comment and all Mr. Wallace would say was he believed the United States should do all within its power to "promote unity" in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Wallace disclosed that he had discussed the matter with State Department officials but declined to elaborate.

Apprehension that the United States might attempt to place a part of its export goal of 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat in Brazil and other South American countries which import wheat developed after an American grain dealer sailed for Brazil to investigate marketing possibilities.

The dealer, Frank Theis of Kansas City, Mo., conferred with Agriculture Department officials before he left. He formerly was associated with the department.

Although Mr. Wallace declined to discuss the possibility, his assistants discounted reports the United States would participate in a barter scheme by which American wheat would be exchanged for Brazilian coffee.

Tin Consumption Off 21 P. C. in 8 Months

NEW YORK—World apparent tin consumption in August, 1938 amounted to 11,500 tons against 10,100 tons in the preceding month and 16,500 tons in August, 1937, according to the October issue of the Statistical Bulletin just published by The Hague Office of the International Tin Research & Development Council.

Consumption in the first eight months of this year at 102,300 tons was 21 per cent below the 129,300 tons for the first eight months of 1937.

In the United States there was a decrease of 41 per cent to 33,998 tons and in the United Kingdom of 35 per cent to 11,790 tons. In the U. S. S. R. and Canada consumption decreased by 10 per cent. In Germany there was an increase of 13 per cent to 8,878 tons, in Italy of 54 per cent to 3,294 tons and in Poland of 56 per cent to 1,287 tons.

Price-Fixing Seen By Wheeler Door To Bureaucracy

SAGINAW, Mich. (AP) — Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.) attacked Government price-fixing as an opening to "bureaucracy" but at the same time held democracy's success contingent on "more regard" by business for its "labor and public" relations.

"More new (Government) regulations such as we have had in the past few years would lead to the further regimentation of business and industry, resulting in the regulation of profits and other things which would set up in this country the greatest bureaucracy ever seen," Senator Wheeler said in a speech here.

The Senator said "democracy cannot be made successful unless the business interests, those who dominate business and finance, have more regard for, and give more thought to, public relations than they have in the past."

"They must," he said, "look not only at their profit sheets but at how the management of their business is going to affect labor relations and public relations.

"The policy adopted a few years ago by a few financial and business leaders that 'the public be damned' has got to be changed. If not, they will find themselves subject to more and more regulation by Washington."

Senator Wheeler expressed the opinion that the Senate would confirm President Roosevelt's appointment of Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan to "any position." Mr. Murphy, defeated by Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican, when he sought re-election, has been mentioned as a possible appointee to the Supreme Court.

"Even those who disagree with his (Mr. Murphy's) policies would not refuse to confirm him to a post if the President appointed him," Senator Wheeler said.

FHA Business Tops $3,000,000,000 Mark Since Inauguration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported that during October total gross business since its establishment in 1934 had jumped over the $3,000,000,000 mark.

Reporting on FHA operations for October, Administrator Stewart McDonald said the outlook for continued residential construction activity during the winter and early spring where weather conditions permit was still further improved.

Small home mortgages selected for appraisal by FHA in October totaled $97,467,205, an increase of 117 per cent over October, 1937. The September, 1938, total was $98,431,975.

Mortgages accepted by FHA for insurance, or actual commitments totaled $64,627,149 in October, an increase of 82 per cent over October last year.

Property improvement loans in October totaled 53,594 items valued at $22,367,119, the highest monthly volume since the amended National Housing Act went into effect last February.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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N. Y. C. 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux, near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
48 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DESK SPACE WANTED

IN BOSTON, where telephone messages can be received. A. G. KINGDON, Box 148, New Haven, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

AILAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3432 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear. Also remodelling, repairing at moderate prices. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2270

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER and accommodater; home in country; permanent; $25 monthly and maintenance. Write Box M-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Will share delightful home; large, sunny room, near bath; call before 10 a. m. or evenings. NAvarre 8-5062.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C. 215 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Comfortable sunny corner studies, adjoining bath, large closets, quiet home, nicely furnished.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Pleasant room in private home; circulating oil heat. 140 19th Ave., N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, going South, offers services; American, middle-aged, clean character; references. Box A-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 26, experience, character, ability; desires work of clerical nature; will travel. J. R. DEMMITT, Lockport, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOMEMAKER, refined widow, business experience, driver's license; go anywhere. Write Box X-94, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACHER, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Athletic Coach, Sciences. Accredited, two years experience. High or Prep School position. Write NELSON SCOTT, 34 Burnett St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. CALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 261, Chicago

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SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BERKELEY, CALIF.—Charming English cottage, three bedrooms, verandahs, gas furnace, large basement; convenient to San Francisco. Mary Burt Messer, Box 1931, Carmel, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous DOUBLE-WEAR Stag-Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. M-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW. King's Park—Comfortable sitting room and bedroom with board; all modern conveniences. Box W-1214, BCM/CSM, London.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA—Board residence, public and private apartments; near sea; moderate terms; MRS. and MISS BEAUMONT, 65 Orchard Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Lady with two grandchildren and very nice home, wants care of small girls; K. G. school two doors away TENNANT COCHRANE, 11 The Paragon, S.E. 3

FLATS TO LET

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Superior furnished flat from January, beautifully situated, 5 minutes from town; 2 bedrooms, large lounge, kitchenette and conveniences. Ainsworth, 18 Clarmont Place.

HAIRDRESSERS

PLAZA HAIRDRESSING SALOON, Westgate, Mansfield. All systems permanent waving; from 1 to 3 guineas. Tel. 766.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LIVERPOOL—Commodious house for sale, 14 rooms, 3 extra large; suitable for flats; large garden back and front, garage; reduced price. 69 Deane Road.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
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CLEVELEYS, BLACKPOOL—Guests welcomed in quiet, well-appointed home; special care if necessary. Mrs. Cocke, Bradda, 445 North Dr.

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MRS. MARY LANGDON JAY, M.R.S.M. Voice Production, Diction, Interpretation. 15 Kremlin Drive, Stonevcroft, Liverpool. Tel. Old Swan 362.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ALVERSTOKE, Hants.—Well appointed house facing Solent, good food and service; personal supervision. 11, The Crescent. Tel. 89308.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
40 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor) 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms, quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH RD **BELGRAVIA**
Facing Christian Science church, 3 mins. sea; 24 bedrooms, garages; own grounds; modern; enquiries invited; winter terms from 2½ gns. Phone 857.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea, shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

BOURNEMOUTH KERLEY ROAD **West Cliff Court**
A sheltered sun-trap in sight of the sea, beach or shops, 3 minutes walk. Christian Scientists especially welcome; winter, from 2 gns. Phone 323.

BOURNEMOUTH E.—"Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

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Actually overlooking English Channel. Eminently suitable atmosphere and cuisine for your Christmas house party. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232
A. Eastwood, Manageress

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

EASTBOURNE
GLENDOWER HOTEL
Central. Heating. Lift.
Winter terms from 3 guineas. Tel 489

FOWEY, CORNWALL. Green Bank Hotel—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea. H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay. 3616
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Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK.
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 5 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-; partial from 45/-. Bed breakfast, bath from 15/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bright, running water in every room from 15/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Pro. 257. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. R. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

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SIDMOUTH, S. Devon.—Woodlands Hotel, old world mansion, large gardens; central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel, Promenade. A. A. R. A. C. Central Heating; Lift; Sun lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 141. Telegrams Marine.

OUTWOOD. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300911.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam (22 miles a good centre from which to see Sussex). It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76.

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Weston-Super-Mare Somerset

Welbeck Private Hotel
Marine Parade
Midway betwen Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lights in all bedrooms. Special Winter Terms. Garages near.
E. Stray, Proprietress Phone 958

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Ashbrooke Private Hotel. Home comforts combined with hotel efficiency; near sea, golf, park. MRS. GROOME. Phone 450. Ellenboro' Park.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel 248411.

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

SWITZERLAND

BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running Water. Near Christian Science church.

Lausanne — Switzerland
Boarding house for students; 5 minutes from university, facing lake and mountains; large rooms; moderate terms. MME. BOSSET-DOLEYRES, 8 Avenue Vuillemin.

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AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms.

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Soft Furnishing
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Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
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192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
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Fur Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns
Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature
— PERMANENT WAVING —
DAILY LUNCHEONS. OAKROOM CAFE
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Dainty Christmas Gifts

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THE CHARM OF BUYING

Rings, Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery or Plate at Preston's is that in addition to their selection being both beautiful and exclusive, their prices defy competition.
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Steamwave 21/-
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ENGLAND

BOLTON (Continued)

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If you are interested in this suggestion, may we make the further suggestion that you come and choose your GIFT GOWNS at Modelle's. We have a tempting array of brand new styles specially chosen with this very thought in mind. Many novel American styles included. *Will you come and see them?*

Modelle
PRINCE'S ARCADE and WOOLSHOPS
HALIFAX

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
"ST. ELLA"
Made to measure Lingerie. Many attractive designs in various materials. Ladies Hose from 2/11-6/6. Gentlemen's Socks and Ties. Dainty Boxes packed for Christmas. Local Representative who will call on receipt of a card.
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South View, Lightcliffe, Halifax
At home every Thursday. Mail orders filled.

ARTHUR FARRAR
Kensington House
Halifax, Yorks.
The House for lovely, exclusive, yet moderately priced Drapery and Linen Goods. Depot for Liberty's, Jaeger, etc., etc.
See Liberty's "Cuimar" Velvets, 55" wide, unusual beautiful shades, 6/11.

GIVE POTTERY OR GLASS
this year for your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
and buy it at
NEAVERSONS
12 OLD ARCADE and
5 RUSSELL ST., HX.
They have a wonderful selection.

ENGLAND

HALIFAX (Continued)

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Visit the Up-to-Date Salon of
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and have a 1938 Macdonald (Pure Steam) Permanent Wave



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Puddings and Cakes
Choice Small Cakes
Chocolates of the best quality
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54 NEW STREET TEL. 1141

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SEEDS—FLOWERS—BULBS
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THE HANDICRAFTS KENDAL.
Here you may obtain good gifts for your friends

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Fishmongers and Poulterers
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Music and Everything Musical

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LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
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Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

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Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed. Vases and Garden Ornaments. Works and Residence
Clearway Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

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High Class Meat Purveyors

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129 Harehills Rd.	"		Bradford
474 Roundhay Rd.	"	44 Wellington St.	
3 Headingley Lane	"		Bingley

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
For
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10

ENGLAND

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Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
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Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
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Men's and Boys' Clothiers and Outfitters.
Official Outfitters to Leeds University Union.
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The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West, St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
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LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
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FOR
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St. Ann's Place, Manchester

DICKSON & ROBINSON
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SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE
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Exclusive Greeting Cards and Calendars, Novelties and Gifts for all.
A. & S. Walker LIMITED
THE MODERN STATIONERS
Branches:
62, King Street,
St. Ann's Passage,
Victoria Street Corner,
Manchester

J. Edwards & Son
LIMITED
61 Deansgate
5 Barton Arcade
ARCH MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

E. FRANKLIN
(Holder of 4 Diplomas)
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
HAIRDRESSER
243 STOCKPORT ROAD
Levenshulme Tel. RUS. 4665

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LECTURE POSTERS
ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES
57 Victoria Buildings, Manchester 1
Tel. No. Deansgate 4579

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
ALL TOILET REQUISITES
by
Potter & Moore Yardley
Du Barry Coty
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Telephone Rusholme 2293

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CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.


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ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

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6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For Your Christmas Presents
Excellent range of Madeira
Hand Embroidered Cloths.
Irish Linen Goods of all kinds.
See Our Special Displays Tel. 271

Purchase Your Private CHRISTMAS CARDS
from
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Chronicle Office, Mansfield

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Sports Suits and Hats, Moderately Priced. Obtainable at
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151 and 153 Northumberland Street
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(Nottingham Ltd.)
Broxtowe St., Sherwood Nottingham
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from
R. Walters
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507 MANSFIELD ROAD
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
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Moderately Priced

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Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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24295-6
LADIES, MEN BOYS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY SERVICE STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

R. J. ACKROYD,
for
CURTAINS LOOSE COVERS PELMETS, etc.
UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRS
10 George St., off High St. Phone 23843
and 35 Hunters Bar Phone 61839

Telephone 20790
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Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers
122-126 CHARLES STREET

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J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
For
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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BROADBENTS LTD.
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Cater for Every Taste and Purse

Get Your
EXTRA BLANKETS
for the Winter
AT
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

A Southport Feature
MATTI & TISSOT'S
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Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets. Chocolaterie, also at 165 Lord St.

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HOWARD C. CARTER
Ironmonger
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Road
STOCKPORT
Also 8, The Square, Bramhall
Phone: Stockport 3342—Bramhall 345
EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

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Printers and Stationers
Fountain Pens are our Speciality. Repairs on the premises.
Choice selection of Christmas Cards, Diaries and Calendars.
14 BRIDGE ST., STOCKPORT
Tel. STO. 2478

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PIANOS RADIO and Tel. 2982
Everything in Music
CHAS. R. COE The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLEY STREET
Dry Cleaning by Expert Craftsmen
Our van will call in response to a postcard

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

EDINBURGH

"BY TEST THE BEST"
Norvic and Mascot Shoes
sold at
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14-19 South Bridge
Branches Throughout the City

ALL THE
BEST BOOKS
may be inspected at
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Ask for Christmas List. Phone 31031

Wallsend Coal	50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal	48/-
Best Household Coal	44/-
Warriston Blackhand Coal	42/-
Blackhand Washed Nuts	39/-
Treble Washed Nuts	37/-

Special prices for 3 tons and upward
Andrew Stewart
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George Gibson & Co
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
from
pence to pounds
British Goods Are Best
CLEGHORN
129 PRINCES STREET

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
23 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

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New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments Are Now Being Shown
at
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241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

Murray Sinclair
D. A. A.
Advertising Consultant
7 NEWTON TERRACE
CHARING CROSS
GLASGOW, C. 3
Telephone Douglas 5272

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DOWN QUILT SET
The "Denmark" Down Quilt Set in Crepe Marocain with design in rucking and embroidery, complete with Bedspread. Rose, Blue, Green, Gold

Single	per Set	Double
57/6		79/6

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36 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1.

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
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Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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Schemes, Estimates and Samples of Material Free
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at the
SOLE AGENTS,
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Ladies' Hairdresser
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Opposite Kings Theatre
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Inspection Welcomed
GEO. McALPINE & SONS, Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
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(GLASGOW) LIMITED
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TEL. 95
Typewriting and Duplicating. Typewriter Repairs and Cleaning

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Soon, it will be winter, and we shall have snow!

SNOWFLAWK EGHIAKOJNE PLQN WE QNTU LGFNTNEFLGP PNHVNFTLXOK EYOZNE. GH FIH EGHIAKOJNE OTN OKLJN.

Letter Division

The 10 letters forming this problem in letter division may be arranged to form a 10-letter word. And the letters, in that order, will stand for the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But—try solving it arithmetically first:

EMOI) NPAHCD (ED
NPHNM
AOD

Letter Juggling

Two different 9-letter words may be formed from the 9 letters given below. Use all 9 letters in each word:

A E E I L R S T V

What Is the Cost?

An advertising sign is shaped like a triangle. Its base is 16 feet long, and it is 10 feet high. What is the cost of painting this sign at a rate of 5 cents a square foot?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	hearty	diminutive	
2	gallant	boastful	
3	flimsy	insincere	1
4	tricky	harsh	
5	meek	important	
6	bulky	thrifty	
7	impartial	strong	
8	trivial	fearful	
9	wasteful	truthful	
10	melodious	biased	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Law in Operation

Colorado Springs, Colo.

The mother of several small boys became interested in one of their playmates, who seemed quite unhappy. He was living with a relative; and, one day he ran away and tried to hitch-hike his way back to his parents in another state.

When he was picked up by the police and returned to the relative, this mother decided that something must be done to assist the child to get back to his parents. She did not have the money herself, as she was a widow who found it necessary to work very hard in order to keep a home for her own boys.

Finally, she decided that the thing to do was to put the case before a judge in a near-by town. The bus fare there and return seemed prohibitive, but she went.

Before she left his office, the judge communicated with the proper authorities and arranged for the boy's transportation back to his parents. Then, turning to the mother, he asked: "How are you situated? Surely one who gives her time, as you have, for this boy is entitled to assistance herself, if she needs it."

When it was learned how great were her hardships, and how bravely they were being borne, he arranged for a certain amount to be given her each month, to supplement her small earnings, in order that she might continue to make a happy home for her own boys.

She had found her own in seeking another's good.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Effect of Bylaw Change

Question: Two years ago our bylaws were revised. They now provide that no director shall serve more than three consecutive years. Is a board member who served one year prior to the change and two years since the change, making three consecutive years in all, eligible for election? The board was formerly called Board of Trustees; in the revision it was changed to Board of Directors.

Answer: Ordinarily, the member would be ineligible. The revised bylaws apply equally to all members and took effect as soon as they were adopted. Any member who had served three years in succession would come under the rule quoted, even though part of the service had been prior to the adoption of the rule.

However, the change in name raises a question. If both the former and present bylaws referred to trustees and directors as board members, it could logically be held that the office is the same, the change being simply in the title, and the rule above stated would apply. If, however, the change in name also involved changes in the duties of the board, or the member or other elements of the board, a problem of interpretation arises.

It may be argued that no director as yet can have served more than two years since before that there were no directors. That technicality is the only ground on which the election of the member in question could be allowed; and it is a question for the members to decide.

Where We Are

If a man cannot be a Christian in the place where he is, he cannot be a Christian anywhere.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Beautiful snowflakes give us very interesting geometrical shapes. No two snowflakes are alike

Letter Division:

C H A M P I O N E D
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Juggling: Versatile, relatives.

What is the Cost? $4.

Fun With Antonyms: Hearty-insincere; gallant-fearful; flimsy-strong; tricky-truthful; meek-boastful; bulky-diminutive; impartial-biased; trivial-important; wasteful-thrifty; melodious-harsh.

What They Say

Quick Discernment

"The swift recognition of the beautiful in literature is an achievement as well as a gift."—Lilian Whiting.

Obstacles to Peace

"Prejudice, ignorance, bitterness, and, above all, selfishness are the great obstacles to peace in people, groups, and nations."—Joseph A. Tytheridge, D. D.

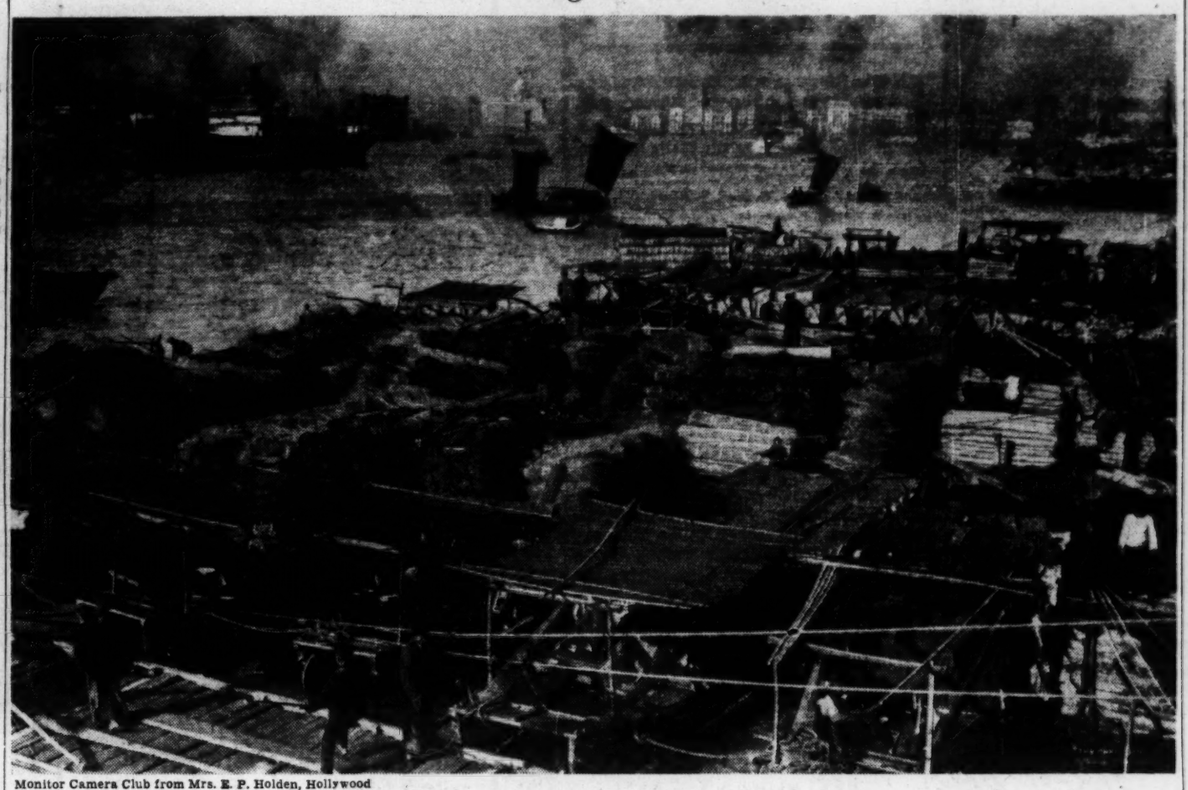
Beauty

"Beauty will forever remain invisible to those who have no taste for beauty; truth will always be a closed book to those whose ideals are false."—H. M. Hamilton.

Sunbonnet Sue



When Shanghai Was China



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. E. P. Holden, Hollywood

The Whang Poo River Teems With the Activity of the Water Front

Daily Anecdote

A Fowl Pardon

Doubtless the most unusual pardon ever signed by Lincoln was that unique document which spared the life of a fine, fat turkey gobbler. Executive clemency came about in this fashion:

The turkey in question had been sent to the White House by an admirer of the President to grace his Thanksgiving table, but lo, the turkey also found an admirer, Tad, beloved son of the President. The two became fast friends, and the turkey followed Tad about wherever he went.

Came the day for the turkey to give his all for the delectation of the White House table. It was then that a weeping little boy made his way into the august chambers of the President to plead for the friend who, with goat and rabbits and other pets, had often gamboled about in the corridors of the Presidential mansion.

Lincoln's tender heart would not permit him to refuse this plea of his beloved child. In a few minutes Tad appeared before the cook with an unconditional pardon signed by the President of the United States, and another animal was added to the White House menagerie.

Quotation for Today

HE IS happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.
—HUME.

Brevities

Washington Post: "When you can't think, go for a long walk," advises someone, probably a shoe manufacturer.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you don't wish to seize the property of the rich, or put the workingman in his place, you are middle class.

Guelph Mercury: Sometimes we think that an amplifier for the voice of conscience wouldn't do any harm.

Detroit News: The present trend in music appears to be toward a piano small enough to mislay in a recreation room.

Reader's Digest: On most of our highways you're bill-bored stiff.

Wall St. Journal: "If witches came back they'd flourish in some parts of the country as much as they ever did," says a writer. But they'd find it a little awkward getting about on a vacuum cleaner, wouldn't they?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: According to Dr. Gallup's boys, the $30 Thursday plan is doomed. Californians have reached the sane conclusion that ham and eggs can come only from hard labor or Washington.

Party Fun

How, When, and Where

This is an old-fashioned parlor game that affords much fun. A questioner is chosen, and is requested to leave the room Those present choose an object in the room that is in plain sight. The questioner returns; and in order to guess what object was chosen, he may ask of any player three questions: "How do you like it?" "When do you like it?" "Where do you like it?"

Answers must be given truthfully and specifically, but in such a way as to avoid disclosing the chosen object as long as possible. No player may repeat what another has said; and the first one to give away the choice becomes the next questioner.

Suppose a piano is chosen. The question "How do you like it?" may be answered by square, grand, upright, diminutive, closed, polished, stored, expensive, melodious, or any other descriptive word; though it must be remembered that square, upright, or melodious would at once disclose the choice to the questioner. The fun is in giving ingenious answers which puzzle the questioner, to the great enjoyment of the other members of the group.—H. H. H. B., Chicago.

In Lighter Vein

Chance for Her

"What induced Dot to take up golf suddenly?".

"She read of somebody down in Africa finding a diamond in the rough."

Salesmanship

Attractive Young Miss: "I'm looking for something particularly nice for a young man."

Salesman: "Have you looked in the mirror?"

That or the Guardhouse

"Well, Son," wrote the fond mother to her soldier son, "I hope you have been punctual in rising every morning so that you haven't kept the regiment waiting breakfast for you."

Ahem!

Mrs. Toots (in store): "I've waited since 5 o'clock for my husband, and now it's 6:30."

"Clerk: "And when were you to meet him?"

Mrs. Toots: "At 4 o'clock."—Erin (Ont.) Advocate.

Safe

Insurance Agent: "Now that you're married and have the responsibilty of a wife you will want to take out some insurance."

Mr. Newlywed: "Insurance? Shucks, no. Why, she's not the least bit dangerous." — Wall Street Journal.

A Heavy Pedestrian?

The other day a bus was pulled up suddenly by traffic lights at a corner. A very old baby car coming behind bumped into the bus.

Thereupon the conductor shouted reproachfully at the driver of the car, "Tell me, what do you use for brakes when there isn't a bus handy?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Little Chauncey



"I don't think you'll need that grease job after all—I found the rattle!"

Strange Coincidence

"I have found the umbrella you left behind, Professor. I got it from the lost property office."

"Strange! I never went there."

Manly Manners



House on the Island

A Story for Children

Isabella the rag doll and Bolenius Bear had been left on the island when their families raced back to the mainland in the rowboat to escape a storm. Now the rain was beginning to come down, and Isabella's green and white-striped dress was getting wet; so was Bolenius' new brown suit.

Peter Pelican, Gilbert Gull, Sammy Sandpiper, Hetty Heron and Cornelia Crab, who all lived on the island, were quite used to getting wet. But they saw that it was quite another thing for Isabella and Bolenius.

"Quick, I know a hole in the rocks just big enough for you both to squeeze into," cried Peter Pelican, and he led the way to it.

Isabella and Bolenius were very pleased. The others stayed just outside this little cave, under a shelf of rock. The shelf hung out from a big stone that stood up straight. At the side was another tall rock, which met the top stone but not the back one.

"This shelf above us would make a good roof for a house," said Peter Pelican thoughtfully. "There's a rock for a back, and another for one side. That space would be a door. All we'd need to make would be a front and another side."

Isabella and Bolenius peered out from their hole.

"Um-m," said Bolenius. "But how would we make a front and another side?"

"There is some driftwood not far from this very spot," began Sammy Sandpiper. "Some old thin boards."

"We could fill in all the cracks with strips of seaweed," suggested Hetty Heron. "There's plenty of that on the beach."

"Oh look, the rain has stopped already," cried Cornelia Crab. "Let's get to work right away."

"Isabella and I can drag the thin boards back here," said Bolenius energetically. So Sammy Sandpiper led the way to find them.

Meanwhile, Peter Pelican, Hetty Heron, and Gilbert Gull busied themselves collecting seaweed in their bills and dropping it in a pile near the rocks where the new house was to be.

"Where is Cornelia Crab?" asked Peter. "Isn't she going to help build the house?"

Then they saw Cornelia backing toward them, holding the stem of a dried palm leaf in her two front pinching claws. "I found some palm leaves that our last big wind blew off from the trees," she said, panting, "and I think they will make very nice soft mattresses to sleep on."

"So they will, so they will," said Peter Pelican admiringly. "None of the rest of us had even thought of that."

As soon as Bolenius and Isabella had brought enough boards, they stuck them in the sand, up against the overhanging roof rock. Everyone helped. Soon all the cracks were filled with seaweed, and there was a hanging seaweed door that could be pushed aside when one wanted to go in or out of the house.

Cornelia Crab had covered all the floor with dried palm leaves. The house was finished.

It was such a nice house that Peter Pelican, Gilbert Gull, Sammy Sandpiper, Hetty Heron and Cornelia Crab all decided to live there too.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

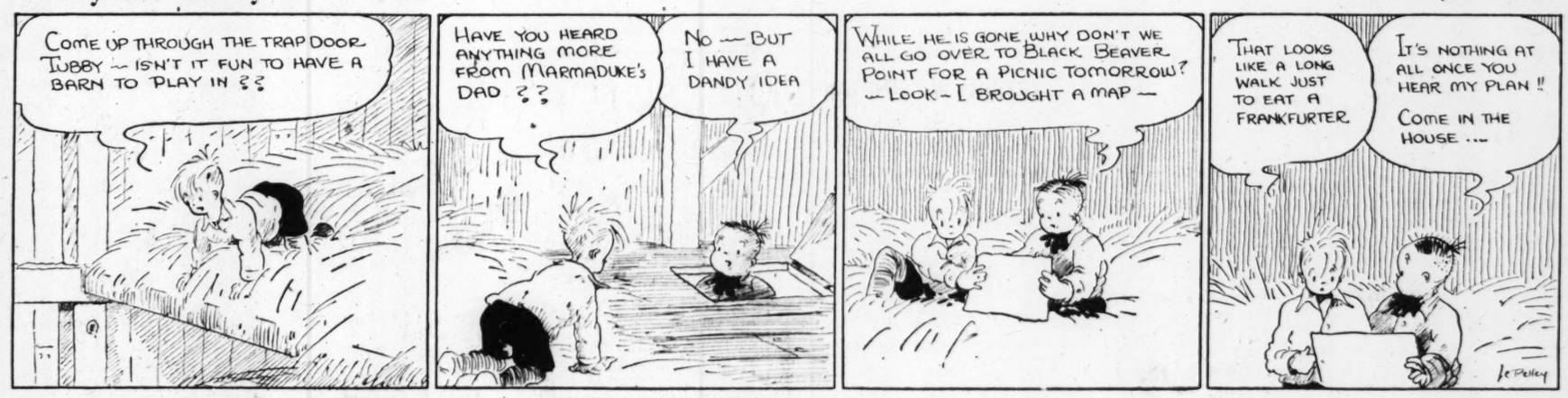
"The Lord Is There"

Ezekiel was one of the prophets of the Exilic period of Israel's national history. He himself had been carried into captivity in Babylon during his young manhood; and some years later, while still in this foreign land, he heard the dire news of the final destruction of the city of Jerusalem (Ezek. 33:21), in which the national and religious hopes of the Hebrew people had, and have, centered almost from time immemorial.

Thus it came about that, living and writing in exile, his thoughts turned toward reconstruction; and in the last nine chapters of his book (chapter 40 to the end) Ezekiel recorded his vision of a new Jerusalem, and a reconstructed temple whose worship was to be organized and conducted by the sons of Zadok (Ezek. 44:15), assisted by the Levites (verses 10f.); but the climax of the vision came in the lofty name which the prophet gave to the city of the future, for it was to be called "The Lord is there" (Ezek. 48:35).

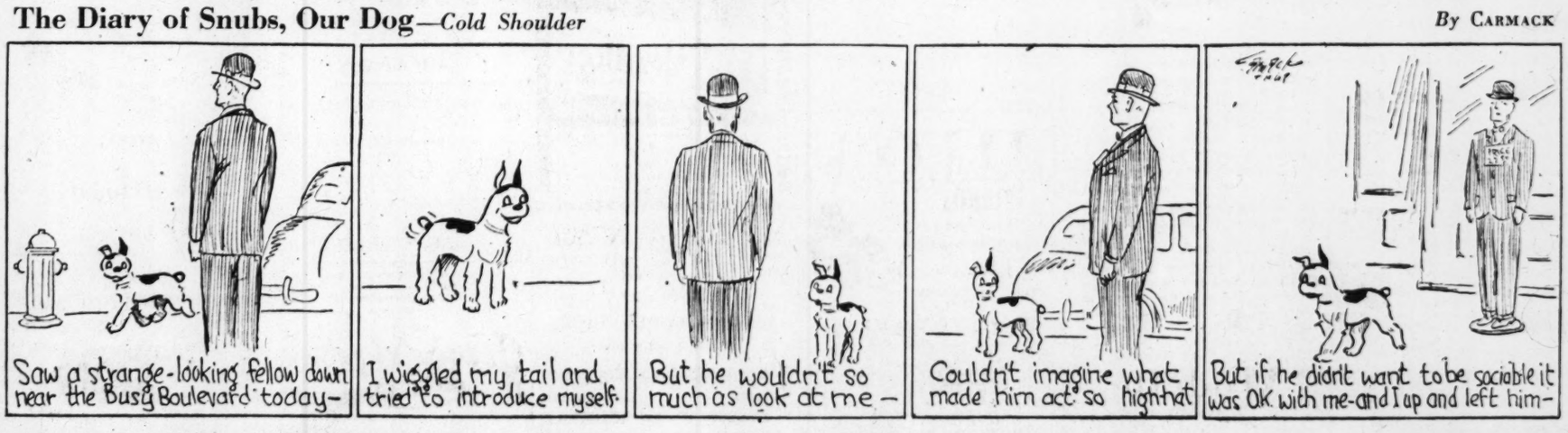
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plans*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Cold Shoulder*

By Carmack



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Better Way*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Best Protest

PROTESTANT, Roman Catholic and Jewish churches in the United States are joining in a call to prayer for victims of "racial and religious oppression" throughout the world. Prayer, earnest, humble, consecrated, expressing an unselfed love for God and man, will do more than any amount of ordinary protests to heal the hate released in the last few days and to end injustices and excesses practiced in the name of anti-Semitism.

Protests can be, should be, made to Germany just as they have been made in behalf of Germany against injustices under the Treaty of Versailles. But they will only feed the fires unless they refrain from the same hate and violence expressed in the acts they deplore. They will help only as they rise above prejudices against the whole German race held over from the World War. These are as unfair and illogical and harmful as ancient prejudices against all Jews revived by National Socialism. Those who protest would do well to notice that many Germans are reported to be as unhappy about recent terrorism as anyone.

Protest, like charity, cannot stay at home but may well begin there. Herr Goebbels' warning to protesters in America that "an anti-Semitic wave slumbers in every people" will not frighten or deter those who hope to check "racial and religious persecution"; it should strengthen their resolve to stand firmly against the hateful thinking which produces it whether at home or abroad.

Another effective protest is active help for the victims. The Quakers make their protest against war doubly effective by the noble work they do in relief of war sufferers. Opposition to today's undeclared warfare can well be expressed by finding havens for its refugees and helping them to establish themselves there. One of the most pitiable features of the Jews' plight in much of Europe today is their inability either to live in peace where they are or to go elsewhere. Those who protest cannot always help the first condition, but they can do something vitally important about the second.

The best protests are thoughts and acts that reflect compassion, tolerance, courage, intelligence, and kindness—the genuine opposites and most effective opposition to cruelty, intolerance, cowardice, ignorance, and hate which go into racial and religious oppression, whether expressed by ourselves or others. Prayer is the surest road to those qualities. For it turns thought to the God from which they come. It reminds us that He is the only Father, knowing only one race and one religion. And it helps us to understand the spiritual origin of man, the real basis of brotherhood.

Troubles of the Franc

THE decrees which are due to take the place of the Daladier decrees now expiring call for even more self-discipline than the French have hitherto undertaken. Together they make up a sort of "steered" economy which yet remains tolerably free of authoritarianism. In no market is this better exemplified than in the international market for money. Paul Marchandeau, the retired Finance Minister, wanted to control its comings and goings (mainly its goings) across the French frontier. His successor, Paul Reynaud, believes that France can still plough its way out of its rough waters without such control.

Accordingly the new Reynaud laws do not subject to strict control the movement of francs out of the country. Frenchmen will still be free to turn francs into dollars for consignment to America. This has already resulted in a depreciation of the franc, and M. Reynaud will recognize this situation by revaluing the country's gold holdings in line with the depreciation of the franc. That will give the French Government more francs.

This is how the process comes about: Gold has a fixed price in dollars, and, therefore, the franc goes down in gold as it goes down in dollars, so making gold and dollars worth more in francs. The Daladier Government, furthermore, intends to "defend" the franc at the new low level.

Such a program at once "makes" money and costs money. It makes money out of the air, as Owen D. Young once called devaluation, and this money will be applied to the unbalanced budget. It may cost something, too. For, if French capital persists in leaving France, then the French Government will continue to lose gold. How long this process can continue is problematical.

But if there is one man in France who can save the country from strict exchange control—always the thin end of the wedge of authoritarianism—it is Paul Reynaud. If only France had heeded him in the days when she was sticking stubbornly to the pre-world depression gold standard! He was the first devaluator in France when the French regarded devaluation as a sin. When devaluation was at last forced upon France, it was the eleventh-hour, and the result has been that one devaluation has been followed by another, and yet another. Indeed, this is the fourth on record since the French joined with the Americans and the British in the widely hailed tripartite accord of September, 1936—that "gentleman's agreement" which was supposed to prevent undue disturbances on the exchanges after the franc had at last cut itself loose from gold!

Arms for Prosperity?

CONSPICUOUS by their presence in conference with President Roosevelt on national defense were the heads of the Treasury and the Works Progress Administration, among others. They represent the budgetary and relief aspects of the new American armament policy. These dovetail. For it is proposed to lighten the relief rolls and the weight of these rolls on the national budget by shifting as many relief workers as may be needed to tasks concerned with defense. This seems a logical procedure. Defense equipment will add new expenses to those already borne by the taxpayer. It is hoped that relief workers can be either absorbed into private industry—as some of the 2,000 National Youth Administration beneficiaries may be when their courses at the New Orleans Navy Yard and the Charleston armor plate factory are completed—or employed under Government supervision in construction, say, of airplane bases. Thus arms will be paid for in part by money already being spent on relief.

Americans should be on the alert to the difference between a normal increase of employment and prosperity. However, and that which comes about as a result of arms measures. A normal increase results from an increase of wealth-producing facilities. The higher living standards resulting from it are soundly based on the existence of new means of satisfying increased demands. Few will claim for armaments the constructive economic functions necessary to support such prosperity. Armaments do not produce the new wealth needed to provide the additional taxes which they entail.

Americans may deem new armaments necessary to their national security. But the psuedo-prosperity which their production conjures up should be classed as a result of a vast government-spending program, not as a result of a fundamental correction of economic maladjustments.

The Boston Elevated

TO TAXPAYERS who know about the Boston Elevated Railway's fiscal straits, discontinuing five-cent fares can be construed as hardly more than a token of the management's determined efforts to make the system self-sustaining. We mention Massachusetts taxpayers advisedly, since it is they as a whole and not merely those using the railway who help to keep it going.

In their statement announcing the step, the trustees declare: "The public must face the fact that there are but two alternatives. Either the railway must be made self-supporting, or the principle must be permanently accepted that the railway is to be subsidized through general taxation." Since the road is facing another yearly deficit of nearly $3,000,000, raising the few remaining five-cent fares to the ten-cent level in effect throughout the system generally cannot greatly influence its earning capacity.

The alternative posed by the trustees implies public ownership. It was proposed in the last session of the Legislature that the State buy the "El" outright, and Governor Hurley recommended borrowing $18,000,000 for that purpose. This sum was regarded as sufficient to purchase the common stock on which the State pays a guaranteed annual dividend of five per cent as provided in the reorganization plan of 1918.

A substantial saving could be made under this plan because the amount needed to transfer ownership can be borrowed at a much lower rate of interest than the unearned five per cent dividend the State now pays the private stockholders. Opinion varies as to the size of the potential saving. Representative Christian A. Herter anticipates a $400,000 drop in the El's annual deficit, while the State Public Utilities Commissioner estimates the prospective yearly saving at close to $1,000,000.

Many difficulties stand in the way of a sound solution. The Legislature would have to decide what is a fair price. It might have to overcome opposition from private stockholders who probably would not like to part with shares that insure them a fixed five per cent dividend regardless of how much the road earns—or loses. They will have to make reasonably sure that the El can be run as efficiently under public ownership as under private management; that possible greater inefficiency will not more than offset any saving effected by the reduction of fixed charges.

It is not simply a question of whether the El will lose less money under State ownership than the present quasi-public setup. The road is an essential public service. Its earning capacity in the long run probably will be proportioned by the extent to which it stresses operating efficiency, economy and public convenience in competition with other kinds of transportation within the Metropolitan area.

Just how long the system can continue half-State and half-private is a question successive yearly deficits have kept constantly before the taxpayers. Perhaps Governor-elect Saltonstall will have something definite to propose in his first message to the Legislature.

Danube Question Mark

Book News of the Day

IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DANUBE (London: George Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.) Mr. Robert Machray brings his chronicle of the acts of the Little Entente down to the time of Germany's annexation of Austria. His first volume on this subject dealt, under the title "The Little Entente," with the period 1920 to 1929, during which the three musketeers, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, were chiefly engaged in keeping guard against a Hapsburg restoration in Hungary. The new volume concerns itself primarily with the attitude of the Little Entente states to the resurgence of German expansionism.

Mr. Machray points out that the advent to power of the National Socialist Party in Germany was the signal for a tremendous rearmament drive throughout Europe. The three Little Entente states especially felt their security menaced. They remembered Germany's prewar inclination to expand southeastwards and were alarmed lest they should lose their independence if this Drang nach Osten were renewed.

* * *

All three states were profoundly affected by the annexation of Austria, which is the last event chronicled by Mr. Machray. Their first reaction was to make overtures to Hungary, but before any results could be harvested, the storm broke on Czechoslovakia. Loss of its minorities must profoundly alter Czechoslovakia's relations not only with Germany and Hungary but also with its two Little Entente partners, both of which still possess large German and Hungarian minorities.

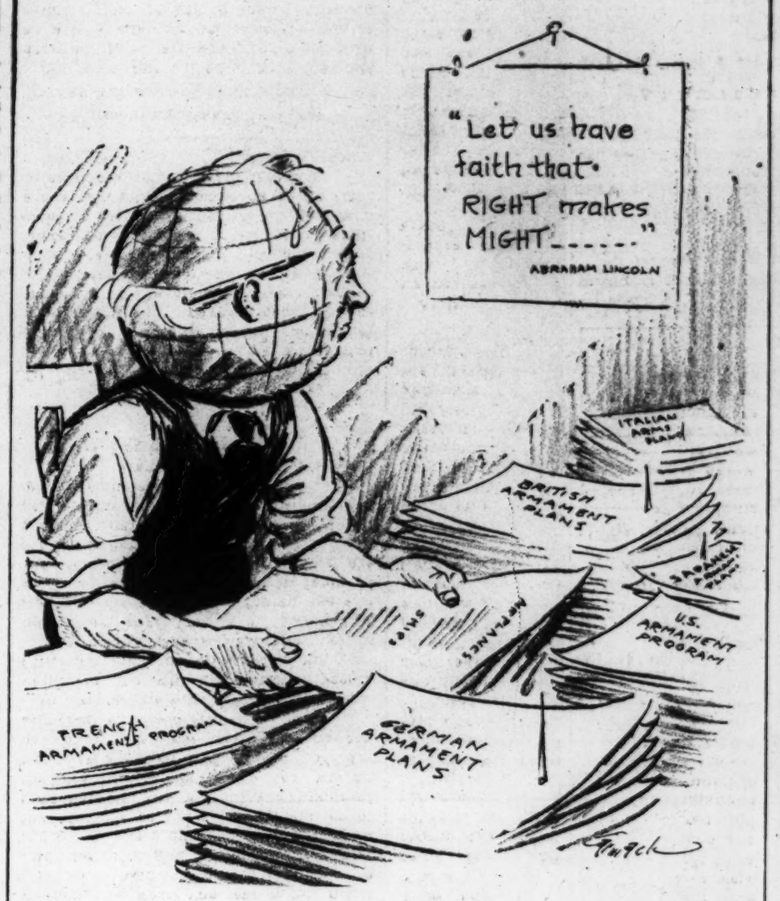
Mr. Machray justly remarks (speaking of pre-Munich days) that "the death of the Little Entente has often been proclaimed by its enemies, but it still lives." He prudently adds "this book does not speculate on its future—that is not the business of a historian." It must now be obvious, however, that in its present form the Little Entente has no further value. It was formed to keep Hungary in check and Hungary no longer needs checking. It may now try to enlarge its borders by the inclusion of Hungary and perhaps Poland, or it may disintegrate. But like Mr. Machray this reviewer refuses to speculate about these alternatives.

* * *

Uncertainty concerning the future of the Little Entente (if it has a future) rules out any surmise as to whether there will be scope for a third volume on this subject. Should Mr. Machray ever write one, it is to be hoped he will remember that though it is, as he says, not the business of the historian to speculate about the future, it is his business to assess the past. In "The Struggle for the Danube" he has not attempted to do so and for this reason his book cannot really claim to be history. It is, however, an excellent record of salient facts.

A. G. L.

Worth Remembering



Peter Rakes the Leaves

THE wind rose in the night. It came swooping out of the north, and the sear leaves rattled to the ground like rain on a tin roof. "Good job for Peter's Saturday morning," I had thought.

The bacon was sizzling prettily when it was mentioned. It seemed a good moment, with a touch of perfumed diplomacy about it, for the odors arising from the pan were appetizing, and Peter was sniffing them like an eager young colt while thrusting his arms into his leather jacket.

"I think we'd better rake the front yard this morning, Peter," I said, adopting the editorial "we" coyly.

Peter eyed me coldly and ceased sniffing the bacon. The look was meant to intimidate me but was not especially terrifying just then. He had got on his cowboy shirt—the woolly checked one, and his oldest overalls were tucked into high rubber boots (which he refuses to wear when it rains). His eyes still had a morning mist in them and his hair was not exactly what you might call a coiffure. It lay in very young-looking bangs across his forehead and stood upright at the crown. So I remained cheerful.

"You know I've made plans for all day," he accused me.

"Have you indeed?" I inquired politely. "Well, you can shift them along for an hour or so . . . the leaves come first."

Breakfast finished, Peter, with a great sigh intended to make me remorseful, strode out in his boots. It took perhaps half an hour and a great many questions to discover the rake, which stood all the while in an obvious position at the foot of the basement steps. Presently I heard the rake moving among the leaves and went on about my own day. Examining the situation an hour later, it was plain that only ten or a dozen leaves had been tentatively pushed in the general direction of the curb. I opened the window.

"Peter," I said sternly, "those leaves have to be off the lawn and burned up before you can play." I saw, rather than heard, Peter sigh.

* * *

Another hour had gone by when I remembered to double check on the raking. This time the sight that greeted me was straight from Huckleberry Finn. Peter was leaning genially against a tree trunk in an attitude of ease, while moving over the lawn in a bevy, were half the children in the neighborhood—raking Peter's leaves. There was a small girl in long curls—that would be Margie Anne. There was a tall boy. There were others I did not know. The leaves were being propelled toward the street in a brown flurry, for Peter had taken the editorial "we" to himself and had sold his task for (1) a box of marshmallows (to be roasted later); (2) some matches to light the fire; (3) a long, red stick—value unknown save to a boy; (4) an old cart wheel.

Those leaves occupied the entire day and the entire neighborhood. The children raked them in piles and jumped in them. They raked them back into piles, painstakingly, and jumped again. This went on ad infinitum. Lunch was eaten in silent and furious haste—and no questions asked. Toward dusk I saw little columns of white smoke drifting up from the curb and the silhouettes of small backs squatting before the blazes holding the marshmallows on sticks. The ceremony ended with an Indian war dance, heard but not seen, and next time I saw Peter, he was curled up in a chair reading Robin Hood, looking as though he had never been anywhere else, save for the powder marks of marshmallows sprinkled over his costume.

* * *

As is customary at the evening meal, we checked on each other's doings that day.

"How about you, Peter?" somebody asked.

"I had a swell time," Peter glowed. "The other kids traded me a lot of things for a chance to rake a pile—" Then he caught sight of the two faces bent toward him in amusement.

"Aw shucks!" Peter snapped his fingers and grinned sheepishly. "And I wasn't going to tell you it was fun. Next Saturday," he warned me severely, "I've got dates for all day."

"Anyway," I reminded him calmly, "You haven't raked any leaves as yet. It'll be fair to ask you again."

"How'd you know?" Peter demanded.

"Windows," I reminded him tersely. "You can see through them."

"Gee," Peter said sadly, "a fellow can't even have privacy raking his leaves," and subsided into his pudding.

DOROTHY DESMOND

Defense of Mr. Chamberlain's Methods

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to point out that the vast majority of British people are wholeheartedly with Mr. Chamberlain, and are deeply grateful for his magnificent, courageous, and Christian stand, in the face of the most unparalleled crisis which has ever confronted the civilized world. In the opinion of numbers of people, his actions were inspired. What he has achieved is believed by many to have been protection to the Czechoslovakians as well as to all the rest of Europe. Britain has perhaps learned her lesson that war, even when entered into in defense of a small nation, does not end war; but only lays foundations for further wars, as the case in point proves.

When, in the face of this threatened world disaster (a situation perhaps difficult for people the other side of the Atlantic to visualize), Mr. Chamberlain went forth to the Munich Conference, most of his opponents were almost cooing to him like doves. When the danger was over, they resorted to "mud-slinging" again, using that most dangerous weapon, the press. The reason for this is clear to thinking people. It is unusual to find the principles of Christianity, and the rules as laid down in the Sermon on the Mount, practiced in the policies of governments, and when the weapons of Christianity, rather than the world's weapons, are used and succeed, the carnal mind calls their strength weakness, and their victory defeat.

In time, as the world becomes more enlightened, we will get used to seeing Christian methods working in our governments and take it naturally. Let us hope other governments will follow this lead and discard the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth argument, in favor of the Sermon on the Mount. There are other methods of firm resistance to aggression than physical, so-called, force, perhaps not visible to the human eye but nevertheless present.

(MRS.) EVELYN WEBB-SUMNER

Belfast, Northern Ireland.

"Come West"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his "Intimate Message From the Country," Erwin D. Canham suggested that more easterners visit the southwest to clear up a lot of misunderstanding about this part of our country. May I suggest that the west be included too? It is my privilege to go east occasionally and it is truly surprising the number of people one meets who, when you say your home is in Montana, look at you as though they really expected you to let out an Indian war whoop or do something equally as ridiculous. This summer we had a beautiful flower show held in the leading hotel. An eastern guest frankly admitted her genuine surprise that such beautiful flowers grew in Montana. Our family has lived here for forty-six years but I can never remember a time when the state was like many easterners expect it to be today. Easterners, please accept Erwin D. Canham's suggestion and "Come West."

C. K. T.

Great Falls, Mont.

Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America is faced with the problem of plenty. To distribute wealth should not mean piling up unpayable debt. Change the rules of the money system to make money reflect America's ability to produce wealth and when jobs don't exist there should at least be an income sufficient to get the necessities of life which are available. Americans have the right to economic security and freedom.

T. E. D. WATSON

Liverpool, N. S.

"Customers Make Business"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I lived in hope that one day your editorials would come out with an attack against the monetary system which holds the key to the distribution of abundance. I have read Dr. Moulton's article in Fortune, in which he says "the defect in the system lies in the element which connects the two (production and consumption) to each other—the element of purchasing power." That, I think, is the answer to "Customers Make Business."

ANDREW LEITH

Vancouver, B. C.

The Wide Horizon

The Dilemma of France

By Sisley Huddleston

PARIS

FRANCE is faced with the most vital problem of its whole history. It has to decide whether it prefers to be a first-class power, at the price of a regimentation not dissimilar from that of totalitarian countries; or whether it is content to count less in European politics than it has in the past, but remain free, intellectual, and happy.

Many people will find that an extreme way of expressing the dilemma of France. Yet it is only necessary to read the newspapers to discover that a consciousness of the choice has reached those whose business it is to think about France's future. It is realized that to keep step with highly organized countries like Germany, there must be not only a complete change of industrial methods, but a corresponding change in the political and moral spheres. In other words, France will have to imitate much that it has hitherto condemned in dictatorship countries.

Even in England, which has always been far more disciplined than France, there are hints of a certain restriction of liberty in order to keep pace with German production. Mr. Anthony Eden says that "the whole tempo of our lives will be radically altered, and changes may be called for in our social and economic structure as far-reaching as those which have taken place elsewhere. . . . We must sink differences of parties and class in a supreme national effort." Obviously if such words have any meaning they are an appeal for discipline and unity to which a good deal of freedom must be voluntarily sacrificed.

Now the temperament of the British would certainly not admit the worst features of regimes in which everything is subordinated to the State. But in France it is being questioned whether it is worth while to surrender those very qualities that make France what it is, for the sake of competing with Germany's intense management.

* * *

Every great nation lives by collective sacrifices. However much we deplore some of the consequences of National Socialism in Germany, and of Fascism in Italy, there can be no doubt of the general willingness of the people to make sacrifices for what is considered to be the national cause. No such national cause exists in France. Frenchmen will defend their soil against invasion, but Frenchmen are not prepared—as has recently been shown—to go outside their own boundaries. Nor are Frenchmen prepared to become automata. They will not be drilled and dragooned.

Incidentally, the reason why the forty-hour week failed in France was that Frenchmen refused to speed up their work—they are accustomed to work in leisurely fashion, if necessary for long hours, and are opposed to the stern discipline of intensive production.

France, as M. Detœuf properly declares, is a country where people are happy, where unemployment is almost unknown, where the peasantry is peaceful and sound, where work cannot be forced, where thinking is untrammeled, where the individual possesses commonsense, imagination, moderation, resourcefulness. These are things that cannot be abandoned.

Will France give up politics, the luxury of disputation which it loves, its philosophy of life, its essential morality? If it did, it would no longer be France. "If we decide to be mighty, we shall have to go on a war footing," affirms M. Detœuf. "We shall have to give up talking, laughing, keeping our social positions, taking holidays, having pensions. . . . It is impossible, with a free population of 40,000,000, to have the armaments of a country of 80,000,000 on a military footing. It is impossible to be mighty while working forty hours, when our neighbors are working sixty; while arguing, when our neighbors obey. . . ."

* * *

It would be wrong to conclude that France should abdicate its place among the nations. But the question really does arise whether it can maintain its former place on the purely material ground. In some respects it is, indeed, more fortunate than its neighbor. It possesses inexhaustible resources, while Germany lacks raw materials. It is almost permissible to put the matter in an epigram: France has immense resources without management, while Germany has efficient management without resources. Perhaps here lies the key of wise French policy. France has something to give—it can maintain its position by co-operation.

The point is that in any direct material—not to say military—rivalry with Germany France would run the risk of coming off second best, even though it adopted German methods and ceased to be the France that we know.

It appears unprofitable to concentrate on material might, and to subordinate to material might all those moral qualities which give France its supreme charm, if in the end France will only become an inferior Germany. What though French industry is not so highly organized and Frenchmen not so highly disciplined and the French military forces not so great? Is it not more important to preserve that feeling of freedom, of fraternity, of equality, that sense of measure, that appreciation of true leisure that intellectual liveliness which are the traditional characteristics of the French, and which have given France its real influence? Anyhow here is France's supreme problem, and it must soon reply decisively.